The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5678. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

British Policy of Delusion in Ireland.

English Church Minister Convicted of Heresy.

English and French Anxiety over Egypt.

DANISH QUESTION REVIVED.

Fire-Damp Explosion in Pennsylvania.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Policy in Ireland—Mischievous Delusions to be Stopped—Conviction for Heresy.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The *Times* considers the [illegible] to be adopted on Irish questions. It says: "[illegible] are not prepared to abandon altogether the exercise of our functions, we must stop the developments of Irish demands. We cannot excuse ourselves from guilt in allowing such mischievous delusions to be propagated. If it is to be inferred that our legislation is [illegible] only by the demands of the peasantry [illegible], we cannot free ourselves from blame if contempt of law ripen into an outbreak of organized violence against authority and order. We must declare a reform in the Land laws in the next session of Parliament; but in the meantime the authority of the law must be maintained and infractions thereof punished."

The proceedings in the Consistory Court of York against Rev. C. VOYSEY for heresy have been brought to a conclusion. Mr. VOYSEY was heard yesterday in his own defence before the Chancellor, who to-day rendered judgment declaring that all the charges and allegations brought against the defendant had been proved, and excluding him from the Church of England.

The ship *Joseph Holmes*, of Boston, Captain MOODY, which sailed from New-York on the 31st of October for Glasgow, experienced a heavy gale, sprung a leak and was abandoned. No date. The crew were saved and landed at Holyhead yesterday.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

France and Great Britain Interested—Their Efforts to Effect a Settlement.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Governments of France and Great Britain are making great efforts to settle the matters at issue between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Rumored Renewal of the Discussion—Dispatches Between Austria and Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It is rumored that the Danish question is again under discussion. Several important dispatches on the subject have recently passed between Berlin and Vienna.

FRANCE.

Decrease of Bullion in Bank—All Quiet in Paris—Ollivier and the Dynasty—A Diamond Diadem from Egypt.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—According to the regular weekly statement published to-day, the amount of bullion on hand in the Bank of France has decreased 1.300,000 francs since last Thursday.

PARIS, Dec. 2—8 P. M.—Up to this hour the city has been perfectly tranquil. No political or popular demonstrations whatever have been made. At a meeting of a committee of the Corps Legislatif to-day EMILE OLLIVIER said that, to guard against popular excesses, they must rally around the dynasty. It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt presented to the Empress EUGENIE a diadem of diamonds valued at six millions of francs.

ITALY.

A Missing Ship Heard From—Arrival at Genoa.

GENOA, Dec. 2.—The American ship *Scotswood*, Captain YEAMAN, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 21st of August last for this port, arrived here safely yesterday. She had been given up for lost by the underwriters.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—Four Hundred Bishops Present.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Four hundred Bishops have already arrived in the city to attend the Council.

CANADA.

The Red River Half-Breeds—Efforts to Conciliate—New-Brunswick Railroads—Dissatisfaction in Ontario.

OTTOWA, Ontario, Dec. 2.—Captain ERMATINGER, of Montreal, has been summoned here to undertake a special message to Red River to endeavor to conciliate the half-breeds. The Indian question is attracting much attention. A tribe between Fort William and Red River is reported unfriendly.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—The formal opening of the Western Extension Railway from St. John to the American boundary took place yesterday. The Frederickton Branch also opened for traffic.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—In the Legislature, last night, Mr. BLAKE followed up the late Nova Scotia resolutions by moving, as a necessary consequence, an address to the Crown, praying that by an act of the Imperial Legislature it might be rendered impossible for the Parliament of Canada to disturb the financial relations established by the "B. M. A." act of 1867 as between Canada and the several Provinces. Mr. BLAKE supported his motion in a speech of some length. He criticised the course taken by the Government on a former evening. A debate of a very animated character took place. Mr. CLARK moved an amendment declaring the proposed address inexpedient. On a division the amendment was defeated by 57 to 12. The original motion was then carried. A committee was at once appointed, their report brought in and adopted, and the address agreed to and ordered to be engrossed in due form.

Mr. Young and Annexation.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—General WINDHAM, Commander of the forces in Canada has obtained a two months' leave of absence. General DOYLE will have command of Ontario and Quebec, with headquarters at Montreal. Hon. JOHN YOUNG denies having stated, while in New-York, that Canada would be willing to become annexed for the sake of trade with the United States.

The Winnepeg Revolt—The Latest Advices—Effect of Governor McTavish's Proclamation.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, dated Winnepeg, Nov. 16, says: "The council called by the half-breeds met to-day. The attendance was not large. After a short time spent in private consultation the Council adjourned till Nov. 18. Copies of Governor MCTAVISH's proclamation, issued at Winnepeg, were circulated among those present, and produced a marked effect. Business is at a standstill, and there is a great scarcity of money among the people who begin seriously to reflect on the consequences of the insurrection. The letter proceeds to give an estimate which shows that only 500 men are engaged in the insurrection, and only 300 of them are armed. They have ceased to interfere with the mails or private business. A majority of the people await a decisive movement on one side or the other.

In answer to an address signed by a large number of influential inhabitants, asking him to warn the insurgents against their present course, Governor MCTAVISH issued a proclamation, Nov. 16, denouncing the seizures by the insurgents of public and private property, the interference with mails and travelers, and other acts against the peace of the country. He charges those engaged in the insurrection, before it is too late, to peaceably disperse, under the penalties of the law, and calls upon the citizens to ratify, proclaim, and protest with all their voices and all their power, in order to avert the threatened danger. The proclamation closes as follows:

"You are dealing with a crisis out of which may come incalculable good or immeasurable evil; and with all the weight of my official authority, all the influence of my individual position, let me finally charge you to adopt only such means as are lawful, constitutional, rational and safe."

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—A special dispatch from St. Paul states that letters have been received from Fort Garry, dated Nov. 16 and 20. A council of the insurgent half-breeds met on the 16th, but after some consultation adjourned until the 18th. Governor MCTAVISH's proclamation was circulated among them with, what the correspondent calls, marked effect. The letter of the 20th declares that the Red River people will never submit to receive Governor MCDOWELL unless overpowered by the Canadian Government. The letter also states that a sufficiently large force of insurgents are in arms to protect their frontier from any force that can be sent against them at present.

The European and North American Railway—The Opening.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1.—The opening of the European and North American Railway from this city to the Maine State line took place to-day. At 9 o'clock a train consisting of seven cars, and filled with invited guests, started off with great enthusiasm. There were a number of gentlemen from the States present, among whom were J. W. LUNT, of Ohio; P. C. BRINCK, of Philadelphia; J. W. EMERY, of Boston; NOAH WOOD, Captain FLOWERS, Mr. DRUMMOND, from Bangor, of the parties in interest; also J. T. LORD, of New-York; Mr. BLODGET, FRANK CARR, of Boston; W. L. PUTNAM, Mayor of Portland; THOMAS C. HERSEY, of the Portland Board of Trade. Of the Dominion of Canada there were present Governor WILMOT, of New-Brunswick, with the Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Auditor-General, and Speaker of the Assembly; also a large number of the members of both houses of Parliament, and a large number of the members of the local Legislature. There was also a large representation from other Canadian and United States roads, as well as the Press of the United States and Canada being largely represented. The company then returned to this city where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared by G. E. R. BURPEE, Esq., to whom the credit of this early opening is chiefly due. About 500 guests were present, who did ample justice to the dinner. Thus another link is added to the great chain of railways on this continent.

FIRE DAMP.

An Explosion in a Pennsylvania Mine—Five Persons Badly Injured.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 2.—This morning at 7 o'clock there was a fire-damp explosion at the Empire Mine, at Wilkesbarre. When work was suspended last night those in charge neglected to close the doors opening into the slope, and fire-damp accumulated where least expected. Five men were injured. THOMAS CARR was badly burned about the head and face, WILLIAM JAMES was severely burned, JAMES LEWIS had his leg broken and CHARLES QUINN and LUKE SCANLON were severely bruised. It is thought all of them will recover.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Stolen Gold Recovered—The Returned Pioneers—Political Difficulty in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—A few nights ago a broker's office, on Montgomery-street, was robbed of $5,700 in gold. It was ascertained that the robbery was committed by parties from Chicago, brought here for the purpose, and one of whom was arrested while on his way to the cars with his share of the plunder. The Police have since succeeded in recovering the whole amount stolen. The returned pioneers have adopted resolutions of thanks for the treatment they received at the hands of the people along the line of their recent excursion. The Legislature of Washington Territory has adopted a resolution asking that the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia be removed from Portland to Vancouver, W. T. Governor FLANDERS, of that Territory, has vetoed over 100 acts of the Legislature, including the whole of a new code of laws prepared by commission, and enacted by the unanimous vote of both Houses. The Republican Party in the Territory is disorganized, and the action of the Governor is supposed to be a political movement.

Search for the Orion Unsuccessful—Treasure—Indians Murdering and Plundering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The revenue cutter *Wayanda* has returned from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the distressed ship *Orion*. The treasure export for November was $2,352,000, and for the year $34,884,000. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon has succeeded in removing about two hundred Snake Indians to the Klamath Reservation. The others will go on the reservation in their own country, and nowhere else. Arizona advices to Nov. 20 have been received. Governor SAFFORD and Colonel CARROLL have left for Washington. The Bully Bueno Mill has been burned, and the Valture Mill has stopped for repairs. The Indians near Prescott and Wiekenburg are murdering and plundering the whites.

FIRES.

Burning of an Elevator in Cleveland—Loss $40,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. Dec. 2.—A fire broke out at a late hour last night in the Commercial Elevator, owned by MERRIAM & Co., and partially destroyed the machinery and contents. The building contained between fifty and sixty thousand bushels of grain, a large portion of which was damaged by water and smoke. The entire loss is $25,000 or $40,000. The insurances are in the following offices: On the building and machinery, in the State Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, the Firemen's, of New-York, the Hide and Leather and Phœnix, of New-York, $1,250 each; and on the stock, in the Imperial, of London, $20,000; Underwriters' Agency and the Hartford, $10,000 each; Phœnix, of New-York, $9,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,250; North British, Atlantic, New-York Corn Exchange, Commercial and Mutual, of Cleveland, $5,000 each; Hide and Leather and Irving, of New-York, $4,000 each; Firemen's, of New-York, $3,900; Buffalo Fire and Marine and Mutual, of Toledo, $2,000 each.

Fire in a Mill—Danger of the Operatives.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the picker room of the yellow mill of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company in Pawtucket. The stairways were immediately filled with a dense smoke, and the operatives in the higher stories for a short time were felt to be in great danger. Ladders of sufficient length were procured in time to save all. The fire burned about an hour, but did not destroy the building.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Alcorn's Majorities in Mississippi—The Vote in Texas—The State Claimed for Hamilton by 30,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—The vote, as far as heard from, gives the following majorities for ALCORN: Wilkinson County, 2,000; Noxubee, 2,751; Jefferson, 1,513; Yazoo, 2,000; Marion, 2,000; Adams, 2,475; Warren, 3,763; Copiah, 366; Claiborne, 1,650; Marshall, 600; Hinds, 1,500; Lowndes, 3,500; Landerdale, 572; Clarke, 400—a gain in thirteen counties of more than 13,000 over last year's Radical vote. Yallobusha County gives DENT 700 majority, a loss of 300. There is no report as to how the Legislature will stand, but it is generally conceded to the Radicals.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 1.—The total vote here for two days is 1,294. As far as heard from, the election throughout the State is passing off quietly. In Waco County the vote in two days reaches 940. In McClellan County the colored majority is 260. In Falls County the voters are splitting, but Davis is probably ahead. Registration is not yet completed in Navarro County, consequently no election is going on there.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 1.—In Hays, Williamson, and Travis Counties, all the whites and many colored voters are voting for Hamilton. His estimated majority in three counties is 1,500. Haynes is certainly elected to Congress. Hamilton's friends claim the State by 30,000 majority.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 1.—The vote here in two days is 1,500. It is estimated that Hamilton will carry the State by 20,000. In Jefferson the election is progressing quietly. The colored vote is largely in the majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—General AMES telegraphs the President that although the returns are meagre, sufficient has been received to render General ALCORN's election certain by not less than 10,000 majority. The gain in twelve counties is 8,000 over the last vote. The election of all the Republican candidates for Congress and a Republican Legislature is also probable. The voting in Texas will not close until to-morrow night, and nothing of a reliable character can be ascertained until Saturday.

The Latest—Alcorn's Majority 32,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avalanche* reports ALCORN's majority in the counties from which returns have been received 32,662, a gain for the Radicals in the same counties of 27,883. No disturbances have occurred, and everything is extremely quiet.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

The Sub-Committee on Ways and Means in Philadelphia—Close of the Investigation—Remedies for the Decline of the American Shipping Interest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into and report upon the decline of the shipping interests of the country, held a meeting in the office of the Surveyor of the Port, in the Custom House building, to-day, Hon. JOHN LYNCH, Chairman, presiding. In the afternoon session of the Committee WM. G. GIBBONS, iron shipbuilder in Wilmington, Del., stated that his house had, during the past four years, been largely engaged in the construction of iron river boats to ply on nearly all navigable rivers of South America, emptying into the Atlantic and several of those emptying into the Pacific. The cost was greater than it would have been to have constructed them in Great Britain, but they were of too light a draft to take safely across the Atlantic and the American models of river boats are considered much superior to those in use in Europe. The cost of constructing iron vessels in this country, is about twenty per cent. greater than on the Clyde, the difference being altogether in the cost of material. Four-tenths of the cost of an iron ship is in its materials. American labor is so much superior to that of European that, notwithstanding the high price paid for it, the same amount expended will bring equal results, and, with a remission of the duties on materials, our ship-builders could successfully compete with those of Great Britain in the construction of iron ships. About 250 hands are employed by his establishment. Another house in Wilmington, engaged altogether in the construction of iron ocean going ships, employed from 400 to 700 hands.

JOHN TUCKER, formerly Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary CAMERON, now Vice-President of the Reading Railroad, stated that his railroad had built at Chester, Penn., two iron scow colliers for about the same as the cost of construction would have been in Great Britain. They were now having built at the same works two others of 1,000 tons each at about the same rate.

GEORGE STOCKHAM, largely engaged in furnishing materials for the construction of wooden vessels, stated that the cost of such materials had advanced about 50 per cent. since the year 1861.

The Committee closed its investigation to-day, having visited and taken testimony in Portland, Boston and New-York in October. The testimony taken covers about 800 manuscript pages, and is now being printed in Washington. The remedies urged for the great decay in American shipping interests have, in nearly every instance, resolved themselves into three propositions:

First—A drawback of the duty upon all materials entering into the construction of vessels, and a subsidy equal to the amount of the duty when American materials are used.

Second—Permission to purchase and admit to American register foreign built vessels.

Third—Subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers.

The Committee to-night proceed to Washington, and will, in due time, report these propositions for the action of Congress.

VIRGINIA.

The Walker State Central Committee—All Parties Embraced.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—There is published this morning a list of the State Central Committee of the Walker Party, just organized. In it are the names of gentlemen heretofore Whigs, Republicans and Democrats, including Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton; Franklin Stearns, Judge H. H. Marshall, Charles J. Carrington, President of the James River and Kanawha Canal; Jas. A. Cowardin, editor of the *Dispatch*; R. B. Haxall, Thomas Branch and James Neeson, of Richmond; Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, former Adjutant-General of Lee's army; Charles P. Stone, a former cavalry General in the Union army; Norman Smith, a former Colonel in the Union army; J. D. Imboden, Ex-General in the Confederate army; Thomas S. Flourney, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1855; D. C. Dejarnette, a former Democratic member of Congress. The organization of the Committee is submitted to the counties for approval. The list includes gentlemen of wealth and political influence.

ALABAMA.

Privileges of Black Men—The Election Committee of the House at Work.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—The time of the Senate was consumed in discussing a bill to give negroes equal privileges on railroads, &c. Mr. WORTHY, Democrat, advocated an amendment to the bill providing that the common carriers be forced to provide equally comfortable, but separate apartments, for the races, and not be compelled to carry black and white mixed in the same boat, cabin or car. The Senate adjourned pending the discussion. In the House the Committee on Elections reported in favor of ousting Mr. BROWN, Democrat, from the chamber, and in favor of seating Mr. LAWRENCE, Republican, from Marion. The Committee also reported against the right of Mr. ALEXANDER, colored, to Mr. PROSKAUR's seat, from Mobile. Mr. ALEXANDER was allowed to make a two-hours speech, in which he fiercely abused the Democrats.

The Second National Bank of Cleveland—The Buell Defalcation.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—A statement of the Directors of the Second National Bank, issued to-day, shows the loss by the defalcation of J. C. BUELL, late cashier, to be $477,000. This leaves the capital, $800,000, unimpaired, and a surplus of $62,843. In addition to the foregoing, BUELL also discounted one class of paper to the amount of $90,000 more than was known or authorized by the directors, in which it appears he was interested. This amount will be largely met by the parties to the paper and from the assets belonging to BUELL's estate.

The statement further shows that the stock of the bank is worth par, and the directors propose to increase the capital stock to $800,000.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

The Case of the Cincinnati Board of Education—The Argument Resumed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The interest in the Bible question before the Supreme Court does not abate. Citizens throng the Court Room, and the floor and galleries are crowded. Judge MATTHEWS, for the defence, began his argument yesterday, and at the noon recess to-day he had spoken four hours. His argument will consume the afternoon. Hon. RUFUS KING will make the closing argument for the plaintiff, probably to-morrow. The decision of the Court will probably not be rendered for two or three weeks.

Judge MATTHEWS took up the first two questions suggested by the Court: First, whether the reading of the Bible was teaching sectarian dogma; and, second, what good it was to dispense with reading the Bible, when Catholics refused to send their children to school where there was no religious instruction. In answer to the first he said: Religious instruction, as proposed by the plaintiff, was sectarian. The Bible was read as a Holy Book of Revelation from Heaven, which is a dogma held only by Protestant Christians. The Jews held the New Testament to be blasphemous, and Catholics denied that the Bible is the source of truth except as interpreted by their infallible Church; therefore, to read the Bible in the way the plaintiffs propose, would be to establish a dogma held by one sect as a law of the State. In reply to the second question, he said he had no doubt the Catholics held precisely the same views that were held by the gentlemen on the other side—that the State should provide religious instruction. They now wanted to secularize schools; afterward they would try to strike a bargain with those now attempting to have the schools made a vehicle of religious instruction. They would say, let us divide the school fund and give our children the religious instruction we think is right, and you give yours. This would follow if the decision in this case was in favor of the plaintiffs. He disclaimed being a Catholic or Jew or infidel. He was an Orthodox Calvinist. He had belief in the divinity of Christ, and if asked the ground of his faith would not enter into doubtful argument, but say he had felt evidence of Christ's existence and grace in his heart; and, he continued, I have more than three heavenly witnesses; I have five witnesses before the Throne waiting for me and calling for me to join them. This is my creed. He concluded by saying that because he was a Christian he desired to exercise the attributes of Christ—to be just, to be charitable, to take into the arms of his human sympathy all classes of men. He would abate nothing of his belief, but he would, at the same time, be magnanimous by not compelling everybody else to subscribe to his creed. He charged that the ultimate result of the argument of the plaintiff was, that Protestant Christianity was an established religion; that its teaching was essential to good government; that because the Church has not the power to compel people to attend its instructions, while the State has, therefore the State must exercise it. He claimed that the School Board, in this matter, had used the discretion given it by law, and no Court had a right to review the exercise of a legal discretion. He illustrated this by supposing a case where a School Board had omitted to provide for gymnastics, there was as much reason for compelling them to provide for gymnastics as for compelling them to provide for religious instruction. Judge MATTHEWS was proceeding to say that one of the members of the Court had intimated that there were persons who were not entitled to set up a right of conscience.

Judge STORER denied making such an assertion. A controversy followed. Judge MATTHEWS took his seat declining to speak further, but at the solicitation of counsel and of the Court, he resumed his argument, referring to the case in 2 Howard; VIDEALL *vs.* The Executors of the Girard Estate, in 2 Harrington.

THE EAST.

Mills for Sale—The United States Steamer Alaska—The Boston Nominations for Mayor.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The stockholders of the James Mill, at Newburyport, have authorized the Directors to sell the machinery and real estate whenever they deem it best. The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* sailed to-day for New-York. The new first-class screw steamer *Alaska*, nearly ready for sea, is pronounced the best vessel ever constructed at the Charlestown Navy Yard. She will be commanded by Captain H. C. BLAKE, who commanded the *Hatteras* when she was sunk by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, off the Texas coast. There is much dissatisfaction expressed by the Republicans and Democrats with the nominees for Mayor, and a citizen's candidate will undoubtedly be put in nomination.

THE WEST.

Snow Sheds of the Union Pacific Railroad—A Formidable Indian Alliance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Three and a half miles of the snow sheds of the Union Pacific Railroad were completed this week, and the Company expect to finish seven miles by the 1st of February, covering all the deep cuts, thus placing the road out of all danger of interruption from drifting snow. Mr. WHITSON, Indian Agent at Dakota, says that a formidable alliance has been concluded between the Northern Sioux and Crows for war against the settlers in Eastern Montana and Wyoming. The Indians are instigated to this by an outlawed half-breed named RENSHAW. This alliance threatens the extermination of the whites.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—A shed, containing a locomotive belonging to the Pacific Railroad Company, at Hermon, Mo., was burned last night. Loss, $12,000.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

A New Convention with Great Britain—The Rates Reduced to Six Cents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—An additional Postal Convention has just been concluded by Postmaster-General CRESWELL with the General Post Office Department of Great Britain, establishing on and after the 1st of January next, a reduced rate of letter postage of six cents between the United States and the United Kingdom. The negotiations for this important postal reform, began by Mr. CRESWELL about two month ago, have recently been conducted by telegraph. A cable dispatch was received to-day from the Postmaster-General at London, by Mr. CRESWELL, accepting counter proposals, also made by telegraph, in relation to unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters. The use of the telegraph was found necessary in order to conclude the new arrangement in time to put it in operation on the 1st of January next. The following notice has been sent to the different postmasters:

> POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1869.
>
> On and after the 1st of January, 1870, the single rate of postage, "half an ounce or under," for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be reduced to six cents, (threepence;) if not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid, a fine of six cents (threepence) will be added to the deficient postage and collected on delivery. The rates of postage, conditions of payment on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after January 1, 1870.
>
> By order of the Postmaster-General,
> JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
> Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—O. N. DOWLEY, traveling agent for a large New-York jewelry house, had his trunk opened at the Southern Hotel today, and $4,000 worth of diamond rings and brooches were stolen. The thief left some $20,000 worth of less expensive jewelry behind. There is no clue to the robber.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—WILLIAM EZZARD, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Atlanta.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held this evening. The time for holding the State Convention was fixed at Concord, Friday, Jan. 7.

WASHINGTON.

The Annual Report of the United States Treasurer.

Suggestions for Correcting the Morals of Bankers.

Revenue Collections of 1868 and 1869 Compared.

THE FRIENDS' INDIAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, in his forthcoming report, makes the following forcible suggestions on the question of taxation of national banks and the manner of its collection:

The act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," passed June 3, 1864, declares in section 41 "that in lieu of all existing taxes every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one-half of one per centum each half year from and after the 1st day of January, 1864, upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half-year upon the average amount of its deposits, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half year as aforesaid on the average amount of its capital stock, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds; and in case of default in the payment thereof by any association, the duties aforesaid may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States duties of other corporations, or, the Treasurer may reserve the amount of said duties out of the interest, as it may become due on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association. And it shall be the duty of each association, within ten days from the 1st days of January and July in each year, to make a return, under the oath of its President or Cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of the average amount of its notes in circulation, and of the average amount of its deposits, and of the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, for the six months next preceding said days of January and July as aforesaid, and in defult of such return and for each default thereof, each defaulting association shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $200, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States, and in case of such default the amount of the duties to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon the amount of notes delivered to such association by the Comptroller of the Currency, and upon the highest amount of its deposits and capital stock, to be ascertained in such other manner as the Treasurer may deem best."

It will be seen that while there is no difficulty in obtaining from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency all the necessary information by which a proper assessment can be made, and that, too, so that the rates will be high enough to make the extra assessment of itself a pretty severe penalty and enough to prevent the recurrence of the neglect, yet there is a penalty of $200 imposed by the law for a neglect on the part of any bank to make a proper return in the proper time, while for the neglect or refusal on the part of any bank that may have made the return to pay the duty upon such return there is no available penalty. The only practical way under the law in such cases is to retain the interest due the defaulting bank on its stocks deposited with the Treasurer. Now it so happens that the banks are by law allowed ten days from the first days of January and July in which to make their returns, and that much of the interest falls due and is paid on these very days. Most of the remainder of the interest falls due four months later, to wit, on the first days of May and November. Thus the remedy or the coercive power to collect the duties is put off either for four or for six months, as the interest may become due on the stocks of such defaulting banks, and the Government is in the meantime wrongfully kept out of its dues. A very few, but the number may grow larger, unlike the great mass of the banks, seem to care more for the money they may make by retaining the dues of the Government for four or six months than they do for their reputations, and avail themselves of this oversight in the law to defraud the United States. Such banks make their returns regularly, for there is a penalty for the neglect to do so, but they neglect to pay the duty within the month, as required by the law, because it is their interest not to pay, and because there is no penalty for that neglect. The forty-first section of the National Bank act should, in order to be effective, be so amended as to change the penalty from the non-essential part, for not minding a report, to the very important one of enforcing the prompt payment of the duty to the Government.

The various modes for the collection of taxes in their best forms are more or less offensive to the parties taxed. The process for their assessment and collection should therefore be the most simple in form and the least offensive and vexatious possible to the taxpayers. It is believed that the national banks are unnecessarily harassed in the matter of the payment of their dues to the Government. They are called upon semi-annually by this office to pay one-half of one per cent. on their circulation, and one-quarter of one per cent. each on their deposits and on their capital stock, all under the head of duty. The collections from the three sources named as duty, during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1869, amounted in the aggregate to $5,911,280 64. This large amount was paid into the Treasury without any expense for its collection to the banks or the Government. The national banks are also required to pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a special tax of $2 upon every thousand dollars of capital stock, and a tax of five per cent. on all dividends, and five per cent. on all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds. With all the investigation that has so far been had no accurate result could be arrived at as to the aggregate amount so collected from the national banks by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the three items mentioned. The collections from national banks are included in the accounts as kept with these same items of taxes and various other items of taxes that have been collected from banks, bankers, trust companies, savings institutions, or any fire, marine, life, or inland insurance companies. Enough has, however, been ascertained to warrant the conclusion that the gross amount of taxes so collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from all the national banks, does not exceed one-half the amount collected by the Treasurer as duty from these same banks. Now, it is submitted whether it would not be better to have the statutes so amended as to make all these collections semi-annually, and to give the collection of the whole six items of tax or duty from all national banks, entirely and exclusively, either to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or to the Treasurer of the United States.

In the last annual statement from this office the fact was stated that 157 of the national banks had, within that fiscal year, failed to comply with the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency," passed June 3, 1864. This act makes it the duty of every bank organized under it, which has bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States once or oftener in each fiscal year, to examine and compare the bonds so deposited with the books of the Comptroller and the accounts of the association, and if found correct to execute to the Treasurer a certificate setting forth that and other facts.

Within this fiscal year only 1,134 of the banks have caused this examination to be made, and 527 have ignored this duty and the plain provisions of law. It thus appears that the number of banks that have failed to comply with the law in this regard is more than triple this year what it was last year. At this rate the law will in a few years be entirely disregarded by all the banks. As the law is a salutary one, essential to the safety of the banks as well as the Treasury, it is most respectfully suggested that the law may be so amended as to compel a compliance with the provisions of the act and a performance of the duty. A fine of $50 or $100 to be withheld from the interest of their stocks held by the Treasurer, would force compliance and remedy the evil."

The report of General SPINNER, which will shortly be issued, will be the most interesting document ever issued from the Treasurer's office. It is replete with pertinent suggestions, interesting statistics and excellent recommendations. It is, in brief, a compendium of the entire financial transactions of the Treasury for the past nine years.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Sub-Committee of the Commission of citizens, appointed by the President to supervise Indian affairs, consisting of Messrs. BRUNOT, BISHOP and DODGE, have filed their report of the visit to the Indians in Kansas and the Indian Territory. The report has been added to that of the Commission proper and incorporated into the report of General PARKER. The failure of Messrs. TOBY, LANE and STUART to visit the Indians was owing to sickness. The Comission recommends continued efforts to collect the Indians on reservations, and a strict regard to the terms of the treaties by which it is effected. Also an abandonment of the treaty system for the future and of the payment of annuities. The Sub-Committee enter into a very plain statement of the wrong suffered by various tribes, and in this the workings of the treaty system are brought out in strong colors and denounced as iniquitous. The Cheyennes and Arraphoes at the great council showed an earnest desire for peace. The stories of outrages by Indians were almost always grossly exaggerated. Many men who passed for reputable members of society were constantly trying to bring about wars, and the Agents heretofore had usually violated their trust. The testimony of the Commission and of the delegation from the Society of Friends, that had spent the Summer among the Indians, was unanimous and decided as to the success of the new policy of the Administration. All are thoroughly convinced that the Indians, by kind and just treatment, can be made peaceable and that they can be civilized, and brought to support themselves by agriculture. They are in favor of schools on the reservations, and finally of Indians having citizenship and representation. Some of the Commission are in favor of taxing them and giving them the benefit of local government and schools so soon as it can be done. VINCENT COLLYER, as a member of the Commission, made an inspection of the tribes in Arizona. He says there are no better people in New-Mexico than the Puebla Indians. They are better than a majority of citizens, and yet have no rights except exemption from taxation. Many of them are rich, have large flocks and herds, and cultivate large farms. He thinks they should be taxed, and from the proceeds have the benefit of schools. He says the Navajoes are more like Irish than any people he can compare them to. Brave, hardy, industrious, restless, quick-witted and ready for mischief, play or hard work. He thinks if they had a practical code of laws given them, and a Police force half as great as the number of the soldiers now set to watch them, the Government would have no more trouble with them than with the rougher classes in large cities, and they will behave quite as well. He regards the Apaches as the worst tribe on the continent; but from his observations he is confident that peaceful relations can be secured and maintained. The papers presented by the Commission as a body, and by its individual members, will be among the most interesting of any printed by Government on that subject.

LOPEZ AND PARAGUAY.

The Sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House have completed their investigation of the Paraguayan difficulties, and are now engaged on their report. It appears that the Committee is not altogether unanimous, and that a majority and a minority report will be made. The statements of LOPEZ's barbarity which are in evidence before the Committee are horrible, and, if true, prove him to be a monster in human shape. According to some of the testimony he has executed more than three-fourths of the wealthy and the educated, and has not spared even the members of his own family. He went into the war with 80,000 men, who are now nearly all killed, and the entire population, young and old, has been fearfully decimated. It is also part of the record that LOPEZ gave a deed to General MCMAHON, our Minister, appointing him executor in the event of his death, and charging him with the care of his children, which are illegitimate, and the disposition of all his personal property to one Mrs. LYNCH, whom LOPEZ met in Paris, and with whom he openly lives in violation of all the rules of morality and religion.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS 1868–'69 COMPARED.

The following is an abstract of the collections of internal revenue from all the principal sources, which go to make up the total list, as compared with the collections from the same sources in 1868:

Articles.	1869.	1868.
On spirits	$45,026,401 74	$14,290,730 98
On tobacco	23,430,707 57	14,947,107 53
Fermented liquors	6,099,879 54	5,685,663 70
Banks and bankers	3,335,516 52	1,866,745 55
Gross receipts	6,300,998 82	6,280,069 34
Sales	8,206,839 03	4,837,900 33
Other special taxes	8,801,454 67	16,364,547 28
Income	34,791,855 84	41,455,598 36
Legacies	1,244,837 01	1,518,387 64
Articles in schedule	882,860 73	1,134,339 98
Passports	29,453 00	28,280 00
Gas	2,116,005 82	1,902,081 52
Penalties	877,088 79	1,256,881 59
Not otherwise mentioned	1.284,978 98	6,030 37
Stamps	16,420,710 01	14,852,252 02
Total collections	160,039,344 29	
Total tax refunded	360,235 12	
Net collections	159,679,109 17	

Of the tax collected on spirits in 1869, $30,543,998 85 were collected from spirits at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, against $13,419,092 74 in 1868 at $2 per gallon. Of the tax on tobacco, there were collected $13,638,934 94 on chewing, $3,206,544 83 on smoking tobacco, and $4,957,679 67 on cigars. There were collected from retail liquor dealers $1,676,690 80. Of the taxes on gross receipts, railroads paid $3,255,487 20; insurance companies, $1,323,330 14; express companies, $579,567 68; steamboats, $222,964 87; telegraph companies, $205,441; theatres, operas, &c., $231,052 74; stage coaches, $183,128 51; ferries, $144,978 28; bridges, $51,257 18; lotteries, $60,329 23; ships, barges, &c., $36,967 43; canals, $649,456. On special taxes, retail dealers paid $1,885,099 14; wholesale dealers, sales not over $50,000, paid $1,405,994; wholesale dealers, sales over $50,000, $4,081,696 14; stock brokers paid $75,507 05; produce brokers paid $86,954 84 claim agents, $36,98645; lawyers, $337,818 59; lottery ticket dealers, $58,240 35; hotels, $587,162 71; manufacturers, $1,222,675 81; physicians and surgeons, $489,410 26; stallions and jacks, $325,602 85; peddlers of fish, $12,397 64. Of the income tax there was derived from personal income, $25,025,068 86; from bank dividends, $3,769,185 69; from railroad companies, (dividends,) $2,831,140 03; from railroad companies, (interest on bonds,) $1,503,846 51; insurance companies, (dividends,) $847,668 33; from salaries of United States officers, $561,962 52. On articles in schedule A there were derived from billiard tables, $22,805 92; from carriages, $184,035; from silver plate, $204,537 48; from watches, $471,286 68.

THE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

The Census Committee are now engaged in discussing a difficult and important question, which is that in connection with the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment and the basis of representation. Primarily the object of taking the census is to get at the representation. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that where a State denies the right to vote to male citizens, not legally disqualified except for crime and other causes, such persons shall not be counted, and the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which this number of excluded voters bears to the whole number of males of 21 years of age in the State. The Committee have spent most of the day on this point, and various propositions have been made in reference to it, but the difficulty has not yet been overcome. Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other States will suffer under this constitutional provision, and it is hard to foresee what will be the full effect of its enforcement. The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment would do away with the difficulty, but the Committee cannot base their calculations or frame their bill on such a contingency.

VISITS TO THE NAVY YARD.

Secretary ROBESON and Vice-Admiral PORTER visited the Navy Yard this morning and witnessed the trial of the torpedo boat, and also visited the *Nipsic*, which sails for Aspinwall to-morrow. The marine corps were reviewed this afternoon by President GRANT Secretary ROBESON and General SHERMAN. Among those present were Mrs. President Grant, Miss Sherman, Admirals Goldsborough and Davis, Secretary and Mrs. Cox, Secretary Belknap, General Ramsey and wife.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The President to-day accepted the resignation of REEDER W. CLARKE, Third Auditor of the Treasury, who, on account of his health, prefers the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio. No successor has yet been appointed to Mr. CLARKE.

COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

SAMUEL RUTH has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue from the Second Virginia District, *vice* PRIME, resigned.

IMPORTS OF LAST YEAR.

Aggregate Value of Imports for One Year to June 30, 1869—A Statement from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The following statement, issued by General WALKER, of the Bureau of Statistics, shows the aggregate value of imports into each customs district of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869:

GOLD VALUE AT FOREIGN PLACES OF EXPORT.

Alexandria, Va.	$8,532	Newburyport, Mass.	$124,126
Aroostook, Me.	13,736	New-Haven, Conn.	702,766
Alaska	21,709	New-London	121,387
Baltimore, Md.	15,863,083	New-Orleans, La.	11,414,893
Bangor, Me.	250,099	Newport, R. I.	39,492
Bath, Me.	29,351	Niagara, N. Y.	3,232,868
Belfast, Me.	38,515	New-York	295,117,682
Boston and Charlestown	44,636,967	Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.	205,591
Brazos de Santiago, Texas	1,246,618	Oswegatchie, N. Y.	1,298,336
Bristol and Warren, R. I.	48,878	Oswego, N. Y.	6,591,223
Brunswick, Ga.	97,561	Oregon, Oregon	332,805
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	2,820,628	Pamlico, N. C.	7,538
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	501,163	Passamaquoddy, Me.	595,917
Castine, Me.	6,773	Passe del Norte, Texas	205,609
Champlain, N. Y.	1,460,787	Pensacola, Fla.	3,180
Charleston, S. C.	401,244	Perth Amboy, N. J.	28,635
Chicago, Ill.	423,869	Petersburg, Va.	4,402
Corpus Christi, Texas	406,012	Philadelphia, Pa.	15,967,556
Cuyahoga, Ohio.	422,360	Plymouth, Mass.	1,512
Delaware, Del.	8,155	Providence, R. I.	312,781
Detroit, Mich.	737,736	Portland and Falmouth, Me.	2,922,318
Dunkirk, N. Y.	14,890	Portsmouth, N. H.	9,753
Erie, Penn.	61,935	Puget Sound, W. T.	70,883
Fairfield, Conn.	19,502	Richmond, Va.	41,214
Fall River, Mass.	129,228	Salem and Beverly, Mass.	270,764
Fernandina, Fla.	274	Saluria, Texas	124,878
Frenchman's Bay, Me.	154	Sandusky, Ohio.	28,562
Georgetown, D.C.	7,417	San Francisco, Cal.	18,086,901
Georgetown, S. C.	1,743	Savannah, Ga.	748,977
Genesee, N. Y.	401,939	St. Johns, Fla.	9,661
Gloucester, Mass.	72,118	Stonington, Conn.	1,211
Huron, Mich.	808,610	Superior, Mich.	18,544
Key West, Fla.	81,514	Texas, Tex.	266,517
Machias, Me.	2,551	Vermont, Vt.	5,832,206
Marblehead, Mass	6,340	Waldoboro', Me.	1,048
Miami, Ohio.	664,232	Wilmington, N. C.	53,818
Michigan, Mich.	978	Wiscasset, Me.	88
Milwaukee, Wis.	100,401		
Minnesota, Minn.	76,509		
Mobile, Ala.	413,437		
Nantucket, Mass.	675		
Newark, N. J.	7,711		
New-Bedford, Mass.	123,972		
Total imports by districts			$437,309,868

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Propositions Considered—A Double-Track Grain Railroad Proposed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—The Board of Trade reassembled this morning. The Committee appointed to invite Governor WALKER to attend the session of the Board found the Governor just leaving the city, but were informed that he would visit the Board on his return, in a few days. He tendered his thanks for the courtesy extended him. Mr. LAWRENCE, President of the National Tobacco Association, was introduced to the Board. Delegates of the Memphis Board of Trade were registered.

The business programme was then taken up. The tenth proposition—uniformity in corporation laws—was referred to the Executive Council. The eleventh proposition—a Government department of commerce—was then taken up. A resolution was adopted that Congress be requested to establish a new department, to be known as the Department of Commerce, to which shall be referred questions connected with our foreign and domestic trade. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to that effect. The proposition originated with the Baltimore Board of Trade, and was indorsed in speeches by Messrs. OPDYKE, of New-York; WETHERILL, of Philadelphia; HALL, of Chicago; ROSS, of Boston; COOK, of Cincinnati, and others. It was argued that the Treasury Department had its hands too full to attend to the mercantile questions of the country. The commercial community wanted a department on a footing with the other departments of the Government, with some eminent mercantile man at its head. In Great Britain this had been done, and JOHN BRIGHT, President of the Board of Trade, put at its head. The merchants of this country wanted a man of their own way of thinking to lay their wants before Congress. As things are now, the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country are, in particular charge of professional men, who are not familiar with their wants. It is time to lay politicians aside, at least in these matters.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously. The Cincinnati Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange of Richmond, and the Commercial Exchange of Petersburg, were admitted to the Board.

The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth propositions, referring to the improvement by the General Government of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and bridging the same, were referred to a committee to be reported on. The seventeenth proposition, asking the regulation of railroad freight charges by Congress, was postponed until to-morrow. The eighteenth proposition, which comes from the Chicago Board of Trade, urges the construction, under a charter from the General Government, of a double track railroad to be used exclusively for the transportation of freight from the centre of the chief source of supply of grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. RICHARDS, of Chicago, addressed the Board in support of the proposition. He showed that in last year two-thirds more freight was carried from Chicago, eastward, by rail than by water. In ten years from now not one bushel of grain would pass eastward by the Erie Canal. The Iowa and Mississippi now carry less freight than is grown along their borders. The rail is fast doing away with water transportation, which is too slow and not cheaper than by rail. He was replied to by Mr. MONROE, of Dubuque, advocating the superiority of water lines.

Mr. TAYLOR, of St. Paul, moved to amend the proposition so as to provide for railroads from San Diego, Cal., along the route of the thirty-fourth parallel, to Norfolk.

Mr. WETHERILL, of Philadelphia, moved a proviso that the road be built without Government subsidy either in money or lands.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, offered as a substitute a resolution requiring Congress to exercise whatever constitutional power it possesses in the passage of a National Railroad Law, authorizing five grand trunk railroad freight lines between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard at such points, and capitalists may guarantee to commence and complete these undertakings. He said it was the intention of Congress before the war to have given the South a Pacific Railroad, but the rebellion intervened. But now that the country was as homogeneous as it had been once discordant, the intentions should be carried out. If the South did not get it now, let it again and again present its petition. The North intended it should have justice, and it would get it.

Mr. JEFFERY, of Philadelphia, indorsed what the gentleman from New-York said of the feeling at the North toward the South.

Mr. KIRKLAND, of Baltimore, opposed the idea of the Government building a road. Many States were interested in the roads now built, and for one, Maryland would not be willing to see the Government build a road running parallel with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, still he would be willing to see the Government aid the Southern Pacific Road, if it had any guarantees that the money would not be squandered.

Messrs. OPDYKE, of New-York; LOVE, of Chicago; CARRINGTON, of Richmond, and CHITTENDEN, of New-York, participated in the debate.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said the mind of the country was running away about railroads. They would be gotten rapidly enough for mercantile purposes without the Government building them. It was the flood of railway bonds thrown upon the country that would financially ruin it, [loud applause;] and this Board could not put itself more unfavorably on the record before the world than by indorsing these Government railroad schemes. The debate took a very wide range, and chiefly consisted of argument and statistics to show the superiority of water transportation over rail, and *vice versa*.

After accepting an invitation for a trip on Tuesday by steamer to City Point and return by rail, and an invitation to a banquet given by the Richmond merchants on Saturday evening, the Convention adjourned.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Causes of its Decline and the Remedies.

Important Report by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PROPOSED

Permission for the Importation of Foreign Steamers and Shipbuilding Material Asked For.

Subsidies to American Steamship Lines Recommended.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. A. LOW announced that the Executive Committee reported back the bill with respect to the appointment of a commission by the President to take charge of harbor encroachments, and recommended its reference to a special committee to report on the expediency of its passage. A committee of three was appointed to take charge of the matter.

TIDAL AND CURRENT WATERS.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW presented a report from the Committee appointed by the Chamber to confer with the Superintendent of the Coast Survey in regard to the tidal and current waters of New-York Harbor. The Committee had several interviews with the Superintendent, Professor PIERCE, and his associates, which resulted in a letter from the Professor, which he read. After reading the letter, a set of resolutions, moved by Mr. DOW, was read and unanimously adopted, thanking Mr. PIERCE and approving of matters in connection with his investigations.

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Chairman announced the next order of business to hear the report of the Special Committee on the subject of the "Decline of American Commerce, and the remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress."

Mr. A. A. LOW, a member of the Committee, submitted the following report of the majority:

The Committee appointed to consider the causes of the "decline of American commerce, and the remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress," beg to report:

By the "decline of American commerce" your Committee understand the prostration of our shipping interest—the decrease of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the country, and not that which is merely local. The laws of the United States protect coastwise traffic, and coastwise traffic is subject only to competition from our railroad lines. Hence it is not injuriously affected by laws that operate as a burden upon external commerce—that is, upon sailing ships and seagoing steamers, engaged in European and other foreign trades. In order to a proper and clear understanding of the subject, it is of primary importance to consider the change in the carrying trade that has been effected by the use of steam as a motive power. In the earlier years of the Republic, and down to a comparatively recent period, merchants transacting business with the East Indies, China, and other regions, employed vessels of their own, and owned the cargoes they brought to our ports. These vessels, being of small tonnage, and ably commanded, were insured at an annual premium of only half of what is now paid. Between our country and Europe, and more especially between our principal seaports and the principal ports of Great Britain and France, the business was of a different character. The cotton, tobacco and naval stores of the South were transported in "freighting ships," the owners of which had little or no interest in cargo, while lines of packets running hence to Liverpool, London and Havre engrossed the passenger traffic between the old and new world, and took the lead of all competitors in the transportation of the most costly merchandise. The outside cost of the largest packet or freighting ship known to our service prior to 1835 was $75,000; and to the construction of one or the other there were many contributory interests. The carpenter, joiner, sailmaker, chandler, captain and merchant, all had a share; and the amount of capital required to build a line of packets was easily obtained from these and other sources, the profits of one vessel being quickly turned into the construction of another. The competition of steam with sailing vessels began to be felt in 1840; and as years went on, it became more and more severe, terminating with disaster to the latter. In the encounter our packet ships lost the carrying of costly merchandise and their first-class passengers; many owners lost their money. To construct ocean steamers instead, required vastly more capital and very different material. The men who had combined to build the packet ship had no sufficient interest and could have none to aid in the construction of a vessel whose cost was made up largely of machinery, and outfits foreign to their own means of supply. The merchants, who had acted as agents and part owners, were, for the most part, educated and reared on the sea; and from prejudice not less than from a want of means were incapable of grasping the new idea and adapting their plans to the dawning era. Hence it was that when the decline of our merchant marine commenced and the peril to our sailing vessels became imminent, those who controlled the packet lines were disabled by their losses and by their prejudices alike from entering into competition with companies already formed in England, who, with large capital, commanded the highest skill and all the appliances necessary to the construction of first-class steamers, and, more than all, enjoyed the countenance and support of an enlighted and friendly Government. The difficulties were too great to be met, and, as a matter of history, it may be repeated here that capitalists could not be induced to risk the money required to establish a line of steamers from New-York to Liverpool—the most important route of all—without first obtaining the aid of the United States Government. Nor was any line of steamers ever established from this to an European port without the aid of a subsidy, although every attempt that has ever been made was inaugurated when we had a sound currency and a tariff less burdensome than now. Even the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, enjoying the advantages of a coast line, was thus established, and, but for the discoveries of gold in California, would not have been at that early day, if at all, without such aid. Before our sailing ships were expelled from the great Transatlantic routes, a new class of vessels had come into being, known at the time as "clippers." From a period commencing with the year 1845, and extending to 1855, they were extremely profitable, commanding a great preference, as carriers, between our Atlantic ports and San Francisco, and between the ports of India and China and our own coast. These were generally ships of largely increased tonnage, and, being heavily sparred, with deep keels, were subject to many casualties—tending greatly to enhance the premium of insurance. From San Francisco they proceeded to the Guano Islands, or to China and India, in quest of return freights, and in all the Asiatic ports, coming in competition with the regular traders, they quickly reduced the rates of homeward freights. More recently, the cereals of California have afforded employment for such of these vessels as still remain. Meantime the ports of India and China have been occupied by merchantmen of all nations; and the vessels formerly used by our old East India merchants have been converted into whalers. The business, too, has changed—passing from the few who imported cargoes in their own ships, to the many of every commercial nation, who make up by their various contributions, the cargo of the modern "Indiaman." In this transfer of our commerce to English and German houses, having connections here, is seen one of the effects of the general diffusion of knowledge, by means of steam and telegraphic communication. With these preliminary observations, your Committee are prepared to assign as the causes of the decline of our shipping interest, the following, viz:

First—The establishment of foreign lines of steamers on all the great ocean highways. These by their superior adaptation to the comforts and needs of the trading and trading community, expelled sailing vessels from the routes that were once the theatre of our maritime success. A few years ago these lines were limited in their sphere to the ports of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, on our own coast, but they are now extended to Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans. Other steamers are built and in building in the rivers and harbors of England and France, to traverse the Mediterranean and Red Seas, *via* the Suez Canal; thus cutting off much of the trade that has hitherto passed round the Cape of Good Hope. For sailing vessels, the route through the Red Sea is not supposed to be available, unless at too great a charge for toll and towage.

Second—The substitution of iron vessels for vessels of wood. Your Committee will not dwell on the superior advantages of iron hulls, as they are fully set forth in letters which have appeared in the New-York TIMES, and in a recent publication by the Atlantic Works of Boston. When properly constructed, these bear the mark A 1 for a period of twenty years, while wooden vessels, made of the best materials, will bear it for only ten or twelve years, and usually require rebuilding at the end of that period.

Third—The operation of Revenue laws on the construction of vessels, whether of wood or of iron, which, being designed for the incidental protection of other interests, are a burden on this special one. When an internal revenue tax of 2½ cents per pound was put upon cotton, it was seen to be a mistake; and Congress, yielding to the plea that it was a bounty to the foreign producer, removed it. A tax imposed upon all the materials that enter into the construction of a ship or steamer is a bounty to the foreign producer, and coöperating with manifold advantages possessed by the foreign builder, becomes prohibitory on our mechanics, disabling them from attempting competition, and deterring the merchant from the investment of his capital in what appears to be a hopeless undertaking.

Fourth—The depreciation of our currency, that aggravates the other difficulties of the situation, suspending and forbidding investments, the value of which must depend upon the price of gold. Incidentally, as tending to precipitate the decline in our maritime commerce, combinations and "strikes" of workmen may be mentioned. A constant recurrence of such strikes among caulkers, carpenters and others has certainly contributed to drive vessels seeking repairs from our own shipyards to other places, and if the determination to work on short time only, and for high wages, is adhered to, the process of restoration will be difficult and slow. Your Committee feel that they have fulfilled the easier part of their task in pointing out the causes of the decline of American commerce, so far as its shipping interest is concerned. It is more difficult to suggest an adequate remedy. Deeply-seated prejudices are to be met, in whatever direction relief is sought. On the other hand, the protectionist contends for a cherished theory—resisting a change of the Revenue and Warehousing laws; on the other, international "free-traders" oppose partial modifications of a system to which they object as a whole; while a third class is hostile to appropriations of the public money for the advancement of any special public need. The Protectionists fails to see that the laws enacted for the benefit of American industry within our borders, are a bar to the construction of ships that are to compete with foreign vessels, and the free-trader, with broad and comprehensive thoughts, forgets that American interests extend to every commercial country and demand an interchange of postal facilities, equally with the remotest parts of our own land. Conflicting views are thus united in opposition to the most reasonable demands, and, on all sides, it has come to be regarded that a concession of subsidies, tending to neutralize the operation of laws which, in reality, act as a bounty to the foreign shipbuilder, is, forsooth, nothing but a boon to a "special interest!" Against such a construction of a claim for relief from burdens and disabilities unjustly imposed, your Committee earnestly protest; and they press the recommendation, hitherto urged, that Congress be asked to adopt the policy, in respect to subsidies, that has signalised the wisdom of European statesmen. Your Committee regard the payment of subsidies as more compatible with the American system of incidental protection than with the English theory of free trade; and yet in England free trade and subsidies, drawn from the same parentage, have coexisted in twin companionship since 1840. In the preceding history of the "rise and fall" of our mercantile marine, it has been shown that our sailing packets on the Atlantic were effectually supplanted by mail steamers, subsidised by the British Government. The revolution thus commenced has continued to advance, and the domain of steamships is extending every year more and more widely. The field for the employment of sailing ships is correspondingly narrowed. In the Western World the Pacific Mail Company contends with the Continental Railway for the traffic that hitherto has passed round Cape Horn, and in the East the Suez Canal threatens to cut off a large portion of the trade that heretofore has doubled the Cape of Good Hope. Meanwhile, the paddle-wheel has given way to the propeller, and iron has obtained a preference over wood as a material for the construction of sea-going vessels, being firm, durable, and unaffected by heat, while wood is subject to early and rapid decay. It is obvious enough that, henceforth, vessels of iron will mainly control traffic on the ocean; and if the United States are to enjoy a field for their commerce as wide as the world, something must speedily be done to arrest the decline that is going on, to reinstate our mariners in possession of the sea, and restore the preëminence once claimed and deserved. It may be asked, How are we to build of iron? It is not so easy to answer, or the answer is unsatisfactory. We do not make iron enough for other purposes, and the duty on foreign plates forbids their use. To the purchase and registry of British-built steamers, there are objections of a national character, the law of the land and the sentiment of the people being equally opposed. When wood was used in the construction of sailing vessels, and these were chiefly employed, we were enabled to work successfully against the cheap labor and cheap money of other and wealthier States; but when, in the place of sailing vessels, powerful companies, supported by a powerful Government, put afloat lines of costly steamers, there was no organization in our country able to cope with them; and such companies as were formed failed for want of adequate support by Congress, in consequence of extraordinary losses. The situation is more forbidding to the adventurer now than it was then. No better evidence need be cited in proof of this than we discover in the fact that two propellers, built in Boston at a cost of thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand dollars, (one of which has never been to sea,) have been on the market for about two years, without finding buyers at one-half their original cost. If, then, single ships could not successfully cope with established lines, nor companies with limited means sustain themselves against powerful and wealthy organizations in the years that preceded the war, how can it be expected now, when the conditions are altogether more adverse? Your Committee can reach but one conclusion, and it is this: That our Congress must initiate measures at once liberal and just—more liberal and just than any hitherto adopted, or the sea must be abandoned to wiser and better governed nations. The time is fully come when the American people must determine, through their representatives in Congress—whether, in time of peace, it is best to prepare for war; whether, in the event of wars that possibly may come, we shall be prepared with the needed sea-going transports and other means to sustain the honor of our flag against a foreign foe, as we so lately maintained it against rebellion at home. Whether, to this end, our foundries and shipyards shall be preserved, or permitted to go into disuse and decay? Whether our mechanics shall be kept at work, supporting themselves and their families, or turn to new pursuits? Whether we shall continue to raise up officers and seamen who are to become familiar with the navigable waters of the globe, and accustomed to the storms and perils of the ocean; or supinely wait for the evil day, and, improvising sailors out of landsmen, then accept with indifference the issues of past neglect? Whether millions of acres of our public domain shall continue to be donated to Western railroads: or our mariners on the ocean highway shall enjoy "equal rights" with settlers on the land? Whether the East shall surrender everything to the West, asking nothing in return, or, parting with common possessions, look for a share of the benefits bestowed? Whether the country shall continue to pay in gold to other nationalities for the transportation of 300,000 immigrants, largely drawn hither by the contributions of those who have been enriched upon our valleys and plains, where they have found a welcome and a home, almost "without money and without price;" or whether the vast returns resulting from this commerce, hitherto so inviting, shall be made to advance the fortunes and increase the wealth of our Republic. Whether, in fine, our people shall cross and recross ocean and sea, and never behold the flag they love; or whether, throughout the world, this flag shall everywhere float, the symbol of a protecting power at home. These questions will soon have to be answered, and in one of two ways—either so as to minister to a just national pride, or to perpetuate our national humiliation. Your Committee conclude by recommending the passage of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the Congress of the United States, about to assemble, the modification of existing laws, so that

First—Foreign-built steamers may be imported free of duty, and privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are American owned and not to be employed in our coastwise trade.

Second—That iron plates, and such other material for the construction of steamers as may be deemed advisable, be admitted free of duty.

Third—That on all ship stores procurable in bond, drawback be returned, as upon goods shipped for sale to foreign lands; and,

Finally—That ample subsidies be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards—to the end that a competition with powerful foreign organizations may be successfully inaugurated and sustained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)
A. A. LOW,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
Majority of Committee.

In moving the adoption of his report Mr. LOW remarked: Since this report was drawn two ships have been sold for $250,000 each, though their original cost came to $1,400,000. One has never been to sea, and the other had made two voyages. If such vessels can't be used advantageously, then something more is needed in establishing lines of steamers to contend with existing lines. Let us have steamers free of duty; let us receive them as we receive dyestuffs and other materials which enter into fabrics in this country. There has been always that discrimination in the Tariff laws of the United States, which in general maintain the principle of direct or incidental protection. There has been always that feature in favor of raw materials produced abroad and not produced at home. On the same principle of maintaining this great interest of commerce the Committee recommend that British-built steamers be imported free of duty; at the same time they recommend that the material for the construction of vessels be imported free of duty; and beyond that, that subsidies be granted to American vessels built at home. If we have got to build vessels, and we are taxed so largely, there must be something to neutralize the taxes in the shape of a drawback, or in the shape of a subsidy, and my belief is both are absolutely needed.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Mr. AMBROSE SNOW remarked that he was appointed Chairman of the Committee and attended several meetings, but failed to agree with the other members. He read a report containing his own view. In essential points both reports agree to a large extent, and the only real difference is that his report was strongly opposed to subsidies as a measure for building up commerce. He considered that to look on and see the Government struggling to maintain a line between New-York and Liverpool would do him no good, unless he could participate in the profits of the line, and if any action were recommended to Congress it should be such as would benefit even the humblest shipowners in the country.

A WARM DISCUSSION.

Mr. LOW denied that the report read by Mr. SNOW had ever been laid before the Committee. Mr. SNOW then declined to sign the majority report. In regard to the question of advantage, the majority Committee had reviewed the question with an eye to the national advantages, without thinking whether it would suit Captain SNOW or himself. They might not be able to build a line of steamers in competition with the existing English lines, but that was no reason why there should not be competition with those foreign lines, and the majority of the Committee had attempted to show how it could be inaugurated and sustained. No single individual could establish a competitive line of steamers, and therefore the majority of the Committee, without a view to any selfish interest, took a broad national ground.

Mr. SNOW said that his object was to see if they could agree on the resolutions. When they disagreed on the question of subsidy, he determined on preparing a minority report, and accordingly did so.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW objected to the expression in the report, "If the ships cannot be built in our own country we must allow them to be built by wiser and better governed nations." He asked that those words be stricken out, for, as an American citizen, he was not prepared to admit that his nation was more foolish than other nations.

Mr. LOW—It is evidently intended to mean wiser and better governed in that respect.

The words of the report were then changed so as to read "wiser and better governed in this respect."

Mr. F. A. CONKLING was opposed to the proposition to memorialize Congress on this subject.

After further debate by Messrs. P. M. WETMORE, DOW and CONKLING, further consideration of the matter was postponed to a special meeting, two weeks from date.

OTHER PROPOSALS OF RELIEF.

A communication was received during the meeting from a Committee of the New-York Association for the Restoration of the American Shipping Interests, in which measures of relief were suggested, as follows:

First—Passage by Congress of the necessary laws, allowing a drawback of duty on all imported articles used in ship and steam engine building, and the fitting out of the same.

Second—Or, a fixed "bounty" on all the tonnage built equal to an average total of such duties.

Third—Repeal of all laws imposing an internal revenue tax on all the materials used in connection with the building of ships and marine steam engines and and the fitting out and running of vessels, and also any internal revenue tax on the finished vessel or marine steam engine.

Fourth—The granting of contracts, with subsides to capitalists and practical men for the running of ocean steam lines, carrying the public mails.

Fifth—The revision of the existing laws so that they may afford greater facilities for the procuring of loans on the security of ships either wholly or partially completed.

Sixth—The revision of the existing laws so that the vessel may obtain her necessary supplies from such supplies in bond, and without payment of duty on the same.

Seventh—Passage of laws more fully regulating the mode of payment of wages to crews of vessels.

Eighth—Repeal by the State Legislature of the law [illegible] property for a limited time.

Ninth—Passage of an act relieving ships from the payment of wharfage and imposing this tax on the cargo.

The communication was signed by W. H. Webb, Daniel Coger, Richard Poillon, L. A. Smith, John E. Hoffmire, Edwin A. Gregory, T. F. Rowland, Edward A. Evans and D. D. Westervelt, and will be discussed at the next meeting.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, Congressman from Wisconsin, who has been seriously ill for some time past, but who had become convalescent last week, had a relapse Monday last, with a partial stroke of paralysis, completely prostrating him. There is but little hope of his recovery.

Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE has written a letter to Governor GEARY, in which he denies that he poisoned Miss STINNECKE, and argues his case upon the evidence adduced at the trial which resulted in his conviction.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, in his lecture on the Red River troubles, in St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday night, favored annexation to this country whenever the people of Rupert's Land desire it, claiming that the Saskatchewan Valley belonged to the United States by the nature of its topographical location. He wished God speed to the Fenian or any movement which will lead to its becoming United States territory.

The exact figures of the official canvass of the election for Governor in Wisconsin are these: FAIRCHILD, Republican, 69,582; ROBINSON, Democrat, 61,239; scattering, 45. FAIRCHILD's majority, 8,298.

Resolutions have been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature looking to the indemnity of loyal citizens by the National Government for property, other than slaves, taken during the war for the use of the Union armies.

The officers of the Philadelphia mint have prepared a medal commemorative of the opening of the Pacific Railroad. One side bears the head of the President, and the reverse exhibits the most striking characteristics of the road. It is appropriately inscribed, and a number have been struck in silver and bronze, and one in gold to be presented to President GRANT.

The Quebec *Mercury* tells its Legislature that the arrest of the tide of emigration to the United States is a subject which cannot too soon or too fully occupy its attention.

The Boston *Journal* "cannot avoid expressing its regrets" that the steamers *Ontario* and *Erie* have been sold to come to New-York. Everybody there, it continues, wishes they could have been made the nucleus of a successful line between that port and London, "but it seemed ordered otherwise."

Mrs. DORR, who was recently stabbed by her husband in Troy, died at the hospital, in that city, on Wednesday. Before her death she entreated that her husband might not be punished for his attack on her, and made a will leaving him all she possessed.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, says that anxiety has been expressed for the safety of Virginia State and local interests with this great work in the hands of New-York capitalists. But, says the *Dispatch*, "New-York is too great a City to be engaged in the small business of warring upon the commerce of smaller cities. She is too powerful to be mean, too well assured of supremacy to tyrannize and hector over inferiors. The interests of this city and New-York are entirely harmonious.",

On Sunday night one of the deacons of a negro church, in Louisville, Ky., attempted to expel an unruly black boy from the building, when the young scoundrel turned upon him with a razor and cut a horrid gash in his neck, which may prove fatal.

A paper in St. Paul, Minn., advertises with visible effect a photographer of that city who has taken some Winter views of the Falls of Minnehaha, by narrating at great length the particulars of his marvelous escape from death, although a huge icicle, "perhaps weighing two or three hundred pounds," fell upon him and "crushed him down and left him insensible beneath it" on the very verge of the falls.

One of those strange and unaccountable freaks of the types, which occasionally will bring horror and dismay even into the best regulated newspaper offices, we detect in a recent number of the Indianapolis *Journal*. A very appropriate and appreciative tribute from Vice-President COLFAX to the memory of Grand Master ADAMS, was read before the Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge at its recent session in Indianapolis. The *Journal* attempts to print it, with what result this extract shows: "The loss which our Order has met with since we last adjourned, impels me to ask the privilege of laying a brief memento of affectionate regard upon the tomb of our departed Grand Master. *The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.* Little did I think last May, when he required me to rise in the presence of the Grand Lodge, and receive from him the cane he had so long used, cut from the homestead of HENRY CLAY, that his words were so prophetic."

With a rare appreciation of the fitness of things, the Committee of the Humboldt Celebration in Toledo, Ohio, have presented to one of their orators "a rich silver goblet, packed in a basket of the choicest wines," and to the other, a clergyman, several valuable books. One in acknowledgment says: "It will make a highly useful addition to my library, and will constantly remind me of the delightful occasion in which I was allowed by your kindness to take a modest part." And the other: "Is it a good omen that I receive this goblet and the fiery Spanish wines as a recognition for my participation in our communion in HUMBOLDT at the entry of my sixtieth year? Shall I become in my old days a devotee of the poetic philosophy of HAFIZ? Perhaps the spirits of HUMBOLDT and HAFIZ are nearer related to each other than appears superficially. The goblet shall be consecrated on Sunday morning in the matins at GEO. FED, in Vine-street." Evidently these presents were appropriately bestowed.

THE CASE OF MESSNER.

Final Answer of the Governor—He Declines to Interfere with the Execution of the Sentence.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 1.

The public mind has already been prepared for a refusal of Governor HOFFMAN to commute the sentence of death against MESSNER, therefore, final denial, which is now published, will be received with no surprise. MESSNER has had little hope of any other result and has known nothing of the efforts made to save his life. He will not, therefore, be disappointed.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1869.

George G. Cooper, Esq., and William Guggenheim, Esq., Rochester:

GENTLEMEN: Since my interview with you in relation to the Messner case, I have carefully reconsidered it in all its aspects.

You present to me a petition for the commutation of sentence signed by the editors of all, or nearly all, the newspapers in your city; by the highest officials of your city and county, and by private citizens of great respectability, and you represent to me that the public sentiment of your city and county is opposed to the execution of the prisoner; you also refer me to the recommendation to mercy made by the jury, and to a letter from the Judge who, while he says he concurs in the justice of the verdict, thinks that there may be a "bare possibility" that the prisoner struck the fatal blow when under the influence of passion, without the premeditated design to effect death.

This certainly presents a strong case on which to base an application.

Yet neither Judge, juror, nor other petitioners attempts to deny that the uncontradicted and unimpeached testimony upon the trial shows the following facts, viz.:

The prisoner and his wife, who was his victim, lived unhappily together. On the Saturday previous to her death he struck her upon the head with a stool, and he made threats that he would "fix her" if she afterward went to the city to complain against him. On the Monday following, as she was about to go to the city, the horse and wagon being ready, he struck her with a club or mallet so that, in the language of the physician, "a portion of the skull was crushed in upon the brain, broke into several distinct pieces, one fracture extending over to the opposite side of the head to near the other ear, and another fracture extending from the main fracture, going over to near the right eye." All, as the physician says, "apparently done with one blow." The instrument used and the force employed was calculated to produce, and did produce death. The prisoner went for a physician, declaring that his wife had fallen from the wagon, and he has ever since denied that he killed her.

Here, then, was the motive, the threat, the execution of the crime, and the subsequent fabrication of a statement of the cause of death wholly inconsistent with the theory set up by [illegible] found him guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is an old man, [illegible] and it is not to be wondered at that those who have no official responsibility, or whose official responsibility has ceased, seek to save him from the full penalty of the law; but I cannot believe, if the facts I have stated were fully known to your community, that public sentiment would be, as you say it is, opposed to his execution. The crime was in law and in fact murder. The law declares the punishment to be death, and it is my official duty to see that it is enforced.

I announced this decision in May last, on a previous application for commutation, and in June reprieved the prisoner for two weeks to enable him to have his case heard in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error, and for that purpose only. It has been heard and decided against him, and he has been resentenced.

I need not say to you, gentlemen, that it is exceedingly painful to me personally to refuse the commutation you asked for. In doing so I am acting under a sense of official duty. I have stated to you my reasons fully, because of the earnestness with which you press the application and of its importance not only to the criminal, but to the State whose laws he violated.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

What He Asks of Congress.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 1.

The seventh regular lecture of the Parker Fraternity course was delivered in Music Hall last evening, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, on "What we ask of Congress." Mr. PHILLIP's lecture was substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am to speak to you to-night on "What we would ask of Congress." An old Englishman, discussing capital punishment and the reform of penal legislation, says "the subject is both grim and weighty." I am afraid that for a lyceum lecture, that which I offer you to-night may be grimly weighty. But at any rate, there is so great variety night after night in all the courses presented to you, that once, perhaps, in a while, you will be content to have a grim lecture. The times are grim, and we must take our text from the circumstances about us. I have no criticism to make to-night on the Administration; not that I do not blame it, as a unity, for very large and grave neglect; not that I do not see distinctly the cause of its weakness as an Administration. Our President made his Administration, with the exception of one great name—that of the Treasurer, Governor BOUTWELL—the earliest and most far-sighted of all his comrades, who saw the danger, and scrutinized the elements which were producing it, ten years at least before most of his comrades in the Republican Party divined it. The Administration represents a section; and a weak section—an unthinking, an unwilling, a reluctant section—of the Republican Party. Congress is evidently the active element of our Government for the next four years. What I demand of Congress is that it should assume the government, which the Executive has abdicated; that it take up the reins of civil government and put a hand on to the helm of the vessel of State; that it should not be allowed to drift without a policy, gravitate without any directing mind. What I ask of Congress, therefore, is the ingredients that shall harvest the results of war. I want the elements which will enable the nation to get all the blood and treasure as fairly earned. Now, it seems to me that the one great idea symbolized in the war, against which the South protested, and on the wings of which the North was borne up, was "Nationality," not a partnership, but a nation; not a group of States, but a State. No element of race will ever make us a nation. No technicality and peculiarity of territory will make us a nation. We lie all around loose. Hitherto we have been only a herd of States hunting for our food in company. We never had an idea nor an assertion, and our history was one like the dream of the morning. There never was a nation that, having had one revolution, added with that. No great sectional soreness was ever trampled out by the victories of a single campaign. We have learned only one thing by the war,—what the disease is. The matter with us is that great, shrewd, persistent, bull-dog element at the South hates the Union. Now the question is, how is it to be appeased, to be conciliated, to be smothered if it cannot be conciliated. Sir, in my view the war has just begun. We have fought the first skirmish. The state of society is never annihilated until it is replaced. You do not annihilate a social system when you decree its death. You only annihilate it when you fill its place with another. What is to be done with the reluctant section previously alluded to, is to replace it, not annihilate it; and what we are to ask of Congress is the measures that shall replace, supersede, fill up, crowd out the elements which occasioned the war. If we expect any nationality, if we want anything that shall make a nation extending from ocean to ocean, I believe in a public opinion so vigilant and so exacting that from the gates of the Gulf to the Atlantic and the Pacific, we will have one flag and one law. I look to a popular education so advanced that under that one and that impartial law all creeds and all tongues and all races shall be gathered with an equal protection. But in order to do that we must use our time to-day; not that the experiment will fail in the end, for in that our future, if one may prophesy anything, I think I see it either through the forty years of the Wilderness, and see it in a nearer view; I see it after the revolutions of 1715 and 1745 and 1688, as in England, after perpetual convulsions as in France; or I see it in a moment by the statesmanship and wisdom and determined purpose of the people. What I believe is that, if three years ago this people had had a leader, if we had had a President, not a representative, if we had SULLY, or CROMWELL, or WALPOLE, or CHATHAM, we would have crystalized this reluctant section into a likeness of our own, and been to-day one people, with the same element of civilization, from Canada down to the Gulf. I look upon it in this light. When our fathers started the Constitution they only had one view. They thought that they took in a broad outlook. But very few take in a broad outlook; and it is very rarely that you find those men in the confidence of their race, or in the stations of power. Our fathers were hounded into the Union by pecuniary difficulties; the States could not pay up their debts; the nation could not raise its taxes; our money (paper) was worth nothing, our credit was gone. If you look in the Constitution of the United States you will be surprised to find an immense preponderance of provisions that relate to the financial provinces of Government. It was a mercantile partnership, not a nation, that our fathers founded. You will be surprised to learn that this nation was a Yankee peddler for forty years. They forgot one great thing in framing the Constitution—they forgot that social system at the South. They nurtured their own enemy, and thence came the revolution of '61. All the subsidiary powers of Government were left in the loosest possible condition. The only thing we guarded was the bank vault of the country. Outside of our financial and mercantile arrangements the Union is all incomplete. Our fathers never finished their work. The Fourteenth Amendment is the first attempt, even, to define a citizen of the United States. In 1865 the United States Government had never defined its own basis, its citizens. Nobody could tell, authoritatively, who was the substratum on which the Government rested. We waited until 1867 before we made our own floor, and to-day, still more absurdly, there is not any recognized power of this Government to protect its own citizens. What can we do to facilitate, to secure an impartial election of a President or a representative? is the question which arises, and the answer is—we can do nothing. We have no rights. We cannot touch the very elements out of which our own Government is created. Our fathers trusted to the harmonious coöperation of the States. They left the United States to float like a balloon in the air. When the rebellion broke out, fortunately, our Government had one power—war. Our fathers had secured to it the militia and the purse, and they were all it left. What we want to get now is a footing. The first thing I ask of Congress is that it shall complete the construction of Government. I do not ask this on the ground of a temporary measure on a report from Texas of so many murders, a report from Mississippi of so much turbulence. I ask it on this ground: I undertake to say that now is the time to complete the machine which our fathers left incomplete. We have abolished slavery, one of their omissions; we have defined citizenship, another their omissions. Now we want to protect citizenship. My claim of Congress is, now, before the helm passes out of the hands of the conquering idea, that we should, like statesmen, undertake to complete this portion of the machine committed to our care, that we should not allow a future difficulty to come across our path, and we not be able to reach into the States and remedy it. A Government without a basis that cannot reach down and protect its own citizens in doing a duty which it calls upon them to perform! If you need an amendment to the Constitution, make it; but I do not believe it. The Fourteenth Amendment covers it. If necessary, plant a squad of soldiers in every voting district in the thirty-eight States, but let the flag of the Union protect its own citizens wherever it floats. Announce the principle that whenever a State neglects its duty, whenever forty householders in any district call upon the Union to protect its own ballot box, that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to send a company or a regiment into that section, and see that the polls are kept peacefully open. I know it may be a duty never called for in many States. I know that the very existence of the right may preclude the need of using it. I know that it looks toward despotism, but better despotism than anarchy. What I want is a Government so broad, so impartial, so founded on an average of national interests that no local prejudice, no local malignity, no local wealth, can hold up its hand against the peaceful exercises of the citizenship under its flag. Then there is another element. What made the rebellion? Eight million of dunces led by a few hundred thousand knaves. And I say that the Government which so far abdicates its rightful powers as to leave 8,000,000 of dunces under its flag deserves to be rebelled against. The foundation of a ballot-box is the common school. I want a common school system which shall not rest on the charity of the North. If Alabama doesn't set it up, we will, and send her the bill. It will complete their government. I will take hold with my feet of the ground on which it stands, and having done that, I will see what that soil is made of, and it shall be educated, men and [illegible] the great [illegible] future. [illegible] upon us from every side. I demand of Congress that they shall see that no State prejudice or obstinacy shall leave an ignorant mass to obstruct our progress. The great trouble of the South lies in its ignorance. Awake it to enterprise. Forgiveness is the watch-word of the Democratic Party. Non-resistance is the creed of a part of the Republican and the whole of the Democratic Party. We have got an idea that forgiveness of everybody, in all circumstances,—shutting our eyes to the call to action,—is a virtue. We have got an idea that Christianity consists in putting our own eyes out, not knowing good from bad, black from white, and just from unjust. The stern, rigid, indomitable, unmixed idea of justice is intolerable to the American people. If the Republican Party had a brave man at its head, it would marshal its forces, nail its colors, "No forgiveness to the man," set every journal afloat, and absolutely impregnate the Northern mind with the state of the South so thoroughly that every man would be aghast at the very idea of forgiveness. It has the means in its hands but it will never use them. It hasn't the pluck to use them. Therefore, what I demand of Congress is to fortify against the coming magnanimity. God has given us one corner-stone upon which to fortify, and that is the negro. I demand of Congress that it should establish at the South lands, every acre of land that the North owns, as a gift to loyalty. There is a fearful problem looks to us from the Rocky Mountains. The immigration from Europe is probably drying up. The fears of England will soon do justice to Ireland. We shall not depopulate her any more. BISMARCK will build up a Germany that will keep German youths at home on the banks of the Rhine. Europe is remodelling her Governments, and she has need for all her people. The races of the Eastern slope will probably not be very much enlarged after the next five or seven years. The epoch of European emigration is closing, and the vacant prairies of the West are to be filled up from the Pacific side. The great Oriental horde is opening. The four hundred millions of Chinese are to pour their surplus into our Western veins, a race as bold, as indomitable, as indestructible as the Yankee. The shock will strain to the utmost the capacity of Republican institutions. The very thought of it has seared from its seat the faith of many an American in self-government. One-half our statesmen are ready to sit down and surrender the principles that lies at the root of our Government to this enormous danger. What I want is a Government at Washington that can hold the States in their orbits while the great change needed goes on. At present there are three chances out of five that we float in 1872 into that inevitable change or dynasty which has always followed a war, and then remand those questions to the doubtful tribunal of politics, to the intrigues of parties, not to the common sense of States.

CUBA.

Action Asked by Congress—Letters from Senators Conkling and Cameron, Ex-Senator Wade, S. S. Cox and General Butler.

The Philadelphia *Post* publishes the subjoined copies of letters received by the Committee having in charge the arrangements for a mass meeting in that city in favor of free Cuba:

FROM SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 17th inst., inviting me to address a meeting, to be held in Philadelphia next month, in aid of Cuban independence. Constant occupation in committee since the receipt of your note has till now postponed my answer. My sympathies are very strongly with Cuba, and with the ideas embodied in her effort to be free. In so far as those ideas can be espoused in her case, with honest regard for the requirements of public law, I trust they will be espoused in this country by Government and people. It would give me pleasure to attend any meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia held in behalf of liberty, but it will not be in my power to be present on Saturday next. Upon the question of the recognition of Cuba as a Republic by our Government at this time, I abstain from expressing an opinion.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

FROM HON. BENJAMIN F. WADE.

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 24th inst., inviting me to attend your meeting on the 4th prox., "to concert measures for securing the immediate recognition of the independence of the Republic of Cuba," has just come to my notice. I need not inform you that I deeply sympathize in the object of your meeting, and that I would attend it could I do so without great inconvenience. Our Government has hitherto, in my judgment, manifested too little interest in peoples struggling with their oppressors, and endeavoring to secure to themselves those rights of self-government, without which a people are only slaves and beasts of burden. In the weakness of our early history such an impassive policy may have been wise, and, on account of our weakness, justifiable; but now, in the plenitude of our power, such a policy is utterly selfish, if not cowardly. The rule of national morality is not different from that of individual morality. Should a strong man stand by, wrapped in his dignity or indifference, and suffer another to rob and outrage the rights of a weak individual, with full power to protect and defend him, would not the whole world cry out shame, and hold such strong man dishonored, if not a party to the crime? What right has Spain to lord it over the people of Cuba? Can robbery and injustice ripen into right by prescription? No, never. Because Spain has, for two centuries, robbed and oppressed them, does that furnish a good reason why such injustice should continue for ever? The people of Cuba, to-day, have the same right to govern themselves, asking no favors of Spain, as the people of this Republic have. They stand in the same relation to Spain that our forefathers did to England in the time of the Revolution, and cannot this great Republic afford to be as generous to them as the monarchy of France was to us? Kings and tyrants have often banded themselves together in holy as well as unholy leagues to uphold their power and trample on the rights of man.

Shall not the American people be as zealous in maintaining and propagating their glorious principles of right and justice as tyrants have ever been in the destruction of those rights? But some over-prudent and timorous people will say the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba will involve us in a war with Spain. I do not believe it; but should such a consequence follow, we shall still be in the right. If ever the time shall come that this great Republic shall fear to speak a righteous, brave and generous word for the encouragement of people struggling for their liberty, I shall cease to feel proud of being an American citizen. Such selfish indifference to the fate of others would be but a melancholy sign of the decay of that proud spirit of independence which has so eminently characterized our nation, and might so react as at length to endanger our own liberties. The truth is the American people, without distinction of party, sympathize deeply with the cause of the Cuban Republic; and should the Government of the United States suffer them to be overwhelmed by their bloody-minded oppressors, the Administration will be held fearfully responsible for the consequences, as no one can deny that they hold the destiny of the people of Cuba in their hands.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours, &c.,
B. F. WADE.

THOS. WEBSTER, Esq., and others.

FROM HON. S. S. COX.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 29, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: It will be out of my power to assist in the meting you have called in aid of the Cubans. It strikes me as a burning shame which ought to be branded upon some one, that the fair island, so near and dear to us by associations of many kinds, should be wasted by the hands of violence, and almost rendered unfit for human occupation, when, under good government, honorable conditions and republican liberty, it might shine as the select gem of the hemisphere. With respect, S. S. COX.

THOMAS WEBSTER and others, Committee.

FROM HON. SIMON CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 29, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: It will be impossible for me to meet you on the 4th of December. The preparations for my departure for Washington will absorb all my time.

I have long been anxious for the emancipation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke, as one of the last, and by far the most important, part of our continent held by that Power. I will avail myself of every proper occasion to secure the end which I have so long hoped for and now hopefully expect to see speedily realized.

Yours truly, SIMON CAMERON.

THOMAS WEBSTER, and others, Committee.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

LOWELL, Nov. 23, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Public duties will prevent my being present at the mass meeting relative to the affairs of Cuba of which you write.

It would be hardly proper in me to write a letter upon matters to which I am to be called to act officially within so short a time. I am yours, truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Messrs. THOMAS WEBSTER and others, Committee.

Result of a Breach of Promise Case in Detroit.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Nov. 30.

The somewhat protracted trial of the breach of promise case wherein LUCY ODELL was plaintiff and ANDREW J. ITSELL was defendant, was concluded in the Circuit Court on Monday, the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $800 damages. The case has excited considerable comment during the progress of the trial, and the court room was crowded daily with spectators, anxious to hear the details. The parties to this suit became acquainted in this city during the war, ITSELL then being a captain in a cavalry regiment, and Miss ODELL was canvassing Detroit for subscriptions to a book of which she had the agency. They soon became quite intimate, ITSELL escorting her to various places, and showing her other attentions. Later they met in Jackson, where, it is claimed, ITSELL made a proposal of marriage, which she accepted. He then returned to duty and kept up a correspondence with her for a long time, but finally abandoned it altogether. The defence was an effort to prove the bad character of the plaintiff, concerning which numerous witnesses testified both for and against, but the jury evidently concluded that the weight of testimony in this respect was in favor of the young lady, and assessed damages accordingly.

THE RICHARDSON HOMICIDE

Death of the Wounded Man—Post-Mortem Examination of the Remains.

The shooting of Mr. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON by JAMES MCFARLAND, on the 25th ult., in the *Tribune* counting room, culminated yesterday morning in the death of the wounded man.

The precarious condition of Mr. RICHARDSON during the last two or three days of his life prepared the public mind for his death, as the physicians had already given up all hopes of his recovery. He suffered considerably during the early part of Wednesday evening in respiration, though he seemed to be fully possessed of all his mental faculties. He recognized his son and Mrs. RICHARDSON at 11 o'clock, though he was unable to speak. After midnight some favorable symptoms ensued, and it was not until 3 o'clock yesterday morning that the sudden change appeared. From that hour until 5 o'clock the sufferer lingered in an almost unconscious condition, and finally sank in death without any seeming pain. When the event occurred Mr. RICHARDSON was surrounded by Mrs. RICHARDSON, (his wife,) Master E. F. RICHARDSON, his son, Mr. C. A. RICHARDSON, his brother, Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN, Drs. SWAN and CARTER, and Mr. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE. Vice-President COLFAX called at the Astor House to see Mr. RICHARDSON, but was too late by several hours.

As soon as Mr. RICHARDSON's death became known, which was early in the day, a large number of persons called at the Astor House with a desire to view the remains, though but few were successful, as it was necessary to prepare the body for the *post-mortem* examination, which was conducted by the Coroner's Deputy, Dr. CUSHMAN. The little daughter of the deceased arrived in the City yesterday morning, only to find her father dead. All of the family occupy rooms contiguous to that in which Mr. RICHARDSON died, where they received the visits of their friends.

The funeral will not take place in this City, but at Medway, Mass., the birthplace of the deceased. The remains will be removed to Boston to-day, *en route* for Franklin, and will be accompanied by the family of deceased and several of his more intimate friends.

Coroner KEENAN, who took the *ante-mortem* statement of the deceased, was duly notified of the death of Mr. RICHARDSON, and he proceeded during the afternoon to impanel the following jury:

PHILIP SANDS, druggist, No. 141 William-street; JEREMIAH QUINLAN, glass manufacturer, No. 135 William-street; JOHN C. CUMMINGS, jeweler, No. 2 John-street; HUGO SOLMAN, Secretary of Germania Life Insurance Company, No. 175 Broadway; N. AMERMAN, Cashier Mercantile Bank, No. 191 Broadway; ALEX. HUDNUT, druggist, *Herald* Building; CHARLES KNOX, hatter, No. 212 Broadway; F. O. HERRING, safe manufacturer, No. 257 Broadway; HENRY H. LEEDS, auctioneer, No. 95 Chamber-astreet.

These gentlemen having viewed the body of the deceased, as required by law, the Coroner announced that, in deference to the wishes of the family and friends of Mr. RICHARDSON, he would postpone the examination of witnesses until Monday morning next, when the case will be investigated at the office of the Coroners, in the City Hall.

In order that the precise nature of the wound could be ascertained, and its actual results, a *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Dr. CUSHMAN, Deputy Coroner. The following is the report of the physicians who made it:

Joseph Cushman, M. D., being duly sworn, deposes and says: I have made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Albert D. Richardson, at the Astor House, at four o'clock P. M., Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869, assisted by Drs. T. C. Finnell, J. C. Morton, C. Y. Swan and S. J. Clark; *rigor mortis* was well marked; on examining the body externally we found a gunshot wound of the abdomen, five inches below the left nipple, and half an inch to the left of the median line of the body; the direction of this wound was inward, downward and backward and to the left of the spinal column, one inch above the crest of the illium; this wound traversed through the left lobe of the liver, two inches from its anterior border, through the stomach, the illium, then passing along the lower end of the left kidney, to the point at which it was extracted; the abdominal and pelvic cavities contained about thirty-two ounces of bloody fluid; extensive peritonitis existed in the vicinity of the wound and the surrounding tissues; a quantity of pus was found in the folds of the mesentery; the lungs, heart and kidneys were free from disease; the brain was healthy, and weighed fifty-four and one-half ounces; death, in our opinion, was caused by peritonitis, the result of a gunshot wound of the abdomen.

Besides these physicians there were present three or four others, who, however, took no other part than that of spectators.

Albert D. Richardson.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON died at the Astor House yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. He was born in Medway, Mass., Oct. 6, 1833, and at his death was in the 37th year of his age. Mr. RICHARDSON's life was full of opportunity and service. Those who looked in his face saw the glow and sunshine of manhood and vigor, and long years of usefulness and fame. It was but one week ago that men thus saw him, and now he lies cold and dead, and the end of his life a painful and grievous tragedy.

The early life of Mr. RICHARDSON was full of effort and earnestness. He had few advantages, and was tumbled into the world a bright, large-headed, clumsy Yankee boy, to whittle his way as best he could. He taught school, and read many books, and had literary tastes—radical sympathies and cravings after EMERSON and transcendentalism. Whittling was hard work in the strong old Bay State, and, as he came into manhood, he drifted into Cincinnati and took to miscellaneous newswriting and reporting,—mainly in the way of city sketches, and what are called "funny locals." He spent a few years in Ohio journalism, and was attracted to Kansas in 1856. These were the days of Sharpe's rifles and old JOHN BROWN, of Ossawottomie. RICHARDSON rushed into the Border war with true Yankee earnestness, and men who knew him in those days speak of him as a man of courage and ability. At 25 he was recognized as a leader among the Free-State men, and would probably have become prominent in Kansas politics had not the roving disposition controlled him, and he drifted into Colorado, and became one of the first settlers in Denver.

This was in 1859, and we presume the events of this year exercised a controlling destiny upon his life. In this year he first met HORACE GREELEY, who was then on his way to California. Mr. RICHARDSON was his companion as far as Denver, and the associations of that journey led to a warm friendship between these gentlemen and Mr. RICHARDSON's connection with the *Tribune*. He remained in Denver and corresponded with the *Tribune*. His correspondence with Mr. GREELEY was very full, and the letters from his chief he put away with great care and affection. The writer of this remembers one letter written in 1859, which Mr. RICHARDSON showed him a few months since, in which Mr. GREELEY declined an invitation to go to Denver until the railway would be built. "This," said Mr. GREELEY, "will be about 1869." RICHARDSON was fond of referring to this as a singular prediction. At all events it deserves to stand among "remarkable coincidences."

The coming of the dark clouds which shadowed secession, and the rumble of war which came from the South, drew the young pioneer from the cabins and huts of Denver to New-York, where he became a writer for the *Tribune*. Mr. DANA sent him into the South as "secret correspondent," to note the feeling of the people and watch the gathering of the storm. This work was well and faithfully done. On his return he joined the army of the West as principal correspondent under GRANT's army. Here he became acquainted with the unknown and rising General, and did all in his power to strengthen him in the confidence of the editorial management of the *Tribune*. He was a warm believer in General GRANT and never swerved from that faith. After serving in a few early battles, he came East and saw the battle of Antietam and part of MCCLELLAN's ponderous Maryland campaign. He then went to the Mississippi Valley and joined General GRANT for service in the Vicksburg campaign. While endeavoring to pass the batteries on the night of May 3, 1863, the vessel was sunk, and he fell into the hands of the rebels along with Mr. J. H. BROWNE and R. T. COLBURN. Mr. COLBURN, as a correspondent of the *World*, was released by the Davis Government as an act of courtesy to that newspaper and in appreciation of its services to the South. Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. BROWNE remained in prison until Dec. 18, 1864, when they escaped from Salisbury, N. C. From the exposure and hardships of this imprisonment Mr. RICHARDSON never fully recovered. He wrote a volume on the subject, called *The Field, Dungeon and Escape*, which had a great circulation and was a source of large profit. During his imprisonment his wife died, leaving him three small children.

The romance and renown of his imprisonment and his escape gave Mr. RICHARDSON a national reputation. He purchased some shares in the *Tribune* in 1865, and upon the resignation of Mr. S. H. GAY was offered the position of Managing Editor. This his health compelled him to decline, and Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG was appointed. His connection with the *Tribune* was that of a special writer, his time being mainly employed in the preparation of books. He wrote *Beyond the Mississippi* and a life of General GRANT, both popular and successful works.

Mr. RICHARDSON was of medium height, with a large head, covered with full brown hair. His eyes were of a pale blue, and he had a yellowish sandy beard. His face was striking, and showed courage, frankness and sagacity. He was a clear, careful speaker, with a full resonant voice, and made many acceptable public lectures. As a writer it is difficult to fix his position. His main quality was untiring industry. He wrote slowly and with effort, and was so stern a taskmaster to himself that he frequently wrote his contributions over two or three times. The result of his industry was a marked growth of strength and beauty and precision in his style. Had he lived, he would have ranked with the first of our authors, and very probably made books which would have stood in the front rank of our literature. This seemed to be the summit of his ambition. He was a pure literary man, and wrote from the fulness of his energy, industry and love of his calling. He was a warm friend—genial to all—of a frank, liberal, forgiving disposition, conservative in his political sympathies, with strong religious convictions verging on Unitarianism. He made a large circle of friends, and had that winning, gracious manner which drew men to him, and added to his strength and usefulness from year to year. He was a man of which anything might have been hoped, and his sad and terrible death takes from the Press one of its most gifted and promising members and from literature an author who would most probably have written his name beside that of PRESCOTT, MOTLEY and BANCROFT.

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

The Great Work Almost Completed—Trains to Cross on the 15th Inst.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 30

The work on the great railroad bridge over the Ohio is so far advanced that the engineers are confident on being able to open it for the passage of regular trains by Dec. 15. Construction trains, however, will be able to pass several days sooner.

The 400 feet span now rests on its permanent bearings, and is in every respect satisfactory to its engineers. This, by the way, is the longest span ever erected in America, the next less being the main span of the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, Canada, which is 330 feet long, and the channel span of the Steubenville Bridge, which is 320 feet long. The plan of truss is that known as the "triangular," one which has been extensively and successfully used by Mr. FINK, and has been in the present case specially arranged for this long span. The clear space above low water line under this span is 96½ feet, and above high water line 45½ feet; the total height from the rock bed of the river to the top of the upper chord of this span is 160 feet.

The last pier, No. 19, was finished a week ago, and in two days from now the last stone of the bridge masonry will have been laid in the Indiana abutment, which is all that remains of 31,000 cubic yards of masonry commenced Aug. 1, 1867.

The total length of the iron superstructure is 5,280 feet, of which two spans are respectively 370 and 400 feet long. The middle and Indiana channels are "over grade" or "through" the others, varying in length from 50 to 250 feet, are "under grade" or deck. The under grade portion is of the same plan known as Fink's Patent Suspension Truss—a plan that has been well and favorably known for over twenty years.

The total quantity of iron, wrought and cast, used in the construction of this great bridge, is 8,700,000 pounds, and the amount of timber, including rail, joist, cross-ties and railway, will be 640,000 feet, board measure. This magnificent structure was designed and the work carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. ALBERT FINK, Chief Engineer, and F. W. VAUGHAN, Principal Assistant Engineer.

Considering the large number of men employed on the structure and the character of the work, we are surprised that more accidents have not occurred. In almost every case in which men have been killed or injured, it has resulted from their own carelessness. The Company take particular pains to provide means of rescue for those who may fall into the river, and several skiffs, with two men in each, are always moored below, ready to give aid in case of emergency. Very few visitors are allowed on the bridge, for fear of accidents to them, where so many men are at work. One can get a pretty good idea of its immensity, however, from the City Wharf, where numbers go every day to see it.

Arrival of the Miantonomoh.

On Monday evening last there glided into the harbor and anchored quietly one of the most formidable iron-clad ships of war afloat, merely on a trial trip. The name of this vessel is the *Miantonomoh*, and it is needless to say that she is manned by American sailors. She lies at anchor off the Battery.

Three weeks ago work was commenced on the *Minantonomoh* which was lying "in ordinary" at League Island, Philadelphia, and she received her complement of officers and men on Friday last, and started on her voyage for this port immediately afterward, having as her consort the revenue cutter *Pinta*. During the trip around the Capes of Delaware, she behaved admirably considering her immense weight and armament, fully sustaining her reputation as a fast sailer which she achieved during her memorable trip to Russia with Captain FOX. Everything worked to perfection, and the average time made during the voyage was eight knots an hour, with but a moderate head of steam on. Among her officers are several who have distinguished themselves during the late war.

Her Captain was among the noble band of heroes that fought with FARRAGUT on the Southern coast and at New-Orleans. Her navigator, Lieutteannt W. C. WISE, distinguished himself on the old *Hartford* while passing the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, and her Chief Engineer, J. Q. A. ZIEGLER, took the *Monadnock* on her cruise around Cape Horn to San Francisco. The *Miantonomoh* is 271 feet in length, 54 feet beam, and draws 15 feet of water.

Her sides are but two feet above the water, and in stormy weather the waves completely envelop her. The armament which this monster carries consists of four guns, two in each turret, of the 15-inch pattern, throwing a solid steel-pointed shot of 500 pounds weight. Her hull is composed of teak and live oak wood, three feet in thickness, over which are banded four layers of iron plates, each of which is one and a half inches in thickness. Her turrets are still more secure, fully four feet of wood, with a layer of iron plates, sixteen inches altogether, composing their armor.

This vessel can revolve in her own length like a compass. Her engines are of enormous power. Everything below decks is regulated with the utmost care for comfort. Her crew consists of 150 picked men, and it is understood that she will remain in our harbor during the Winter, or until called for more active service.

The following is an accurate list of her officers: Commander, R. W. Shufeldt; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, B. J. Cromwell; Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator, W. C. Wise; Lieutenants, J. S. Newell and Thos. Perry; Masters, J. H. Dayton and C. H. Judd; Ensign, A. R. Ingersoll; Surgeon, N. L. Bates; Assistant Surgeon, D. Dickinson; Paymaster, W. Woodhull; Engineer, J. Q. A. Ziegler; First Assistant Engineer, G. J. Burnap; Second Assistant Engineers, H. H. Cline and J. D. Ford; Captain's Clerk, Thomas Smith; Paymaster's Clerk, Albert Waters; Mates, H. Henderson and N. Anderson.

Rather the Grave than the Cell.

A young man named BENJAMIN SMITH, residing in Newark, appeared before Justice HILDEBRAND, of that city, yesterday, and charged a widow, named JENNIE BROWN, with having robbed him of $33. On Tuesday evening BROWN accompanied the accused to an unoccupied house in Newark, and during his stay was relieved by her, as he alleges, of the amount stated. On Wednesday, when he charged her with the theft, she denied having committed it. He then told her that unless she refunded he would have her arrested, and in reply she stated that if he went to that length she would poison herself. They parted. He went to Justice HILDEBRAND and preferred a charge against her. A few hours afterward she was at the residence of her father very unwell. She alleged that she had taken half of a quantity of poison which she had purchased from VAN PETTEN's drug store, in Newark. Emetics were administered without effect, and medical attendance was procured. The doctors, upon examination, were unable to decide whether the woman had taken poison or not. She now lies in a very critical state. Her father gave bail for her appearance in the event of her recovery.

Death from Chloroform—A Case of Suicide.

The Board of Health notified Coroner FLYNN, yesterday, that Mrs. LAURA A. KEUGER had died at No. 375 Fourth-avenue from the effects of chloroform. An inquest was accordingly held over the remains, and the following evidence elicited:

Kortright Keuger, the husband of deceased, testified that they had not lived together for over a year; the deceased had been in the habit of inhaling chloroform for the cure of nervous headache, without consulting a physician in regard to the proper mode or quantity. The witness had purchased some chloroform for his wife at a drug store in Twenty-eighth-street, without having procured a prescription from a physician, and he had found no trouble in obtaining it. He gave the drug to his wife, who was then in bed, and left her alone. Subsequently returning he found the deceased quite dead, with a cloth lying over her mouth. He had never heard her threaten to commit suicide.

James M. Camins, M. D., of No. 160 East Twenty-sixth-street, testified that he had known the deceased for two years, and had visited her frequently during that time; she had told him that she was in the habit of using chloroform, and he cautioned her against it; she replied that she knew it was dangerous, but that she meant to destroy her life by that means, as it was an easy way to die; that she lived miserably, and she would do it on that account; this statement was often repeated; the witness had never prescribed chloroform to the deceased; in his opinion death had resulted from the improper use of the drug.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Preparation of the Caisson for the Brooklyn Side to be Launched in March Next.

The question is frequently asked, "What is being done about the East River Bridge?" There is no secret about the fact that the Executive Committee of the Company have lost no time in getting to work on the construction of the caisson for the Brooklyn side of the river, after they were authorized by the directors.

Messrs. **Webb & Bell**, of Greenpoint, have commenced the construction of the caisson which is to be sunk to the base of the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge, and the work is now well under way. Colonel **Wm. H. Paine** is present at Messrs. **Webb's** yard every day, superintending the work on behalf of the Bridge Company. It is expected that the caisson will be ready to launch some time in March. It will then be floated to the location of the Brooklyn foundation of the tower. The river shore will be dredged out to low water line, and the caisson floated into its position on a high tide; on the water receding, it will be anchored or "seated," and excavating to sink it the required depth will be carried on in its interior. Through the roof will be six shafts, or funnels, made of half-inch boiler iron. The two supply shafts through which the workmen descend and ascend, and by which the excavated soil is removed, will be twenty-one inches in diameter each. Each of the two air shafts, by which air is supplied to the workmen, is forty-two inches in diameter. Each of the two water shafts, in which the water oozing through the soil will be conducted, so as to keep clear of the workmen, is seven feet square. On top of this caisson will be piled timber to the height of fifteen feet, and the whole mass filled in with concrete, and on this bed of wood and stone will be placed the masonry for the towers. The caisson is in shape parallelogram, 168 feet long and 102 feet wide on the outside, and is about fifteen feet high. The sides are V shaped, the bottom being eight inches thick, and the top eight feet three inches, and ten feet high, and the roof, which rests on these sides, is five feet thick. The whole is constructed with yellow pine a foot square, with the seams caulked. Between the outside layers of timber is a sheathing or layer of tin, between two of felt, intended to prevent the atmosphere from working into the interior of the caisson. The sharp edges of the structure are to facilitate the sinking of the box thirty feet beneath low tide level, and accordingly this portion is strongly made. The first layer of timber is of oak; on this is bolted a cast iron shoe, eight inches wide, oval on its face, being three inches thick in the centre. Around the shoe is placed an armor of boiler iron, extending three feet above the shoe, on both sides of the wall, the whole strengthened by heavy angle irons on the interior, sixteen feet long. As the pressure of air on the caisson will increase as it sinks, it is estimated that the atmosphere resting on the surface will vary from 18,000 tons to 40,000 tons. Consequently careful and accurate calculation is made to give strength to the box. The timbers are all bolted together perpendicularly, horizontally, and diagonally, with the heaviest and longest bolts ever used. These bolts are, on an average, eighteen inches apart throughout the structure, and the ends are made air-tight by rubber washers. The immense number of bolts may be imagined, when it is expected that one hundred tons of them will be used. The interior of the caisson will be a room 166 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 9 feet high. There will be about 1,500,000 lineal feet of timber used in constructing the caisson, and when ready for launching it will weigh 3,000 tons. In order to launch it there will be seven ways or keels underneath, and a water-tight compartment or air-chamber in the interior, 38 feet wide, extending lengthwise. In addition to this there are ten heavy supporting frames to sustain the roof.

As regards the negotiations for obtaining the site for the tower on the Brooklyn side, it appears that they have so far made but little progress. This tower will be built in the third or upper slip of the Fulton Ferry. The Ferry Company lease their ferry property from the City of New-York, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that City are vested with the power of leasing and selling public property. When negotiations were opened by the Bridge Company to obtain possession of the upper slip and a section of the adjacent land, the Sinking Fund Commissioners referred the matter to a Commission of Estimate and Assessment, consisting of **Wilson G. Hunt**, and **Thomas R. Agnew**, who have not yet made their report. It is understood, however, that this will be forthcoming without much further delay, after which the preparations for the reception of the caisson will be at once proceeded with.

Projected Buildings.

The following are the projected buildings, plans for which have been approved, for the week ending Dec. 2, 1869:

BROWN AND OTHER STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, Ohio stone fronts, south side Forty-fifth-street and north side Forty-fourth-street., west of Seventh-avenue, 20½ by 68 feet, four stories; J. J. **Astor**, owner.

One public building, iron front, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, east of Sixth-avenue 51, by 100 feet, four stories; **John Glass**, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fiftieth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 50 feet, three stories; **Thos. Stevenson**, owner.

One planing mill, corrugated iron fronts southeast corner of Twelfth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, 50 by 50 feet, three stories; **John Carroll** & Co., owners.

One church, northeast corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, 70 by 118 feet, one story; Madison-avenue Reformed Church, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, west side of Tenth-avenue, north of Sixtieth-street, 20 by 52 feet, four stories; **John Carlin**, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 45 feet, three stories; **John Carlin**, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-eighth-street, west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 56 feet, four stories; J. C. **Thompson**, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One tenement, north side of Forty-seventh-street, west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 52 feet, four stories; W. H. **Purch**, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Ninth-avenue, north of Fiftieth-street, 25 by 27 feet, three stories; **Barbara Holtzmann**, owner.

One shop, No. 363 West Fiftieth-street, (rear,) 27½ by 25 feet, four stories; **John Burkle**, owner.

One store, No. 664 Eighth-avenue, 20 by 64 feet, three stories; P. **Clifford** & Co., owners.

Five tenements, northwest corner Avenue C and Thirteenth-street, five stories; **Jacob Weber**, owner.

One tenement, northwest corner First-avenue and Eighty-first-street, 23 by 55 feet, four stories; **Michael Casey**, owner.

Two tenements, Nos. 302 and 304 West Fortieth-street, 25 by 26 feet, four stories; P. **Hefferan**, owner.

One tenement, (brick and iron front,) No. 403 East Twenty-second-street, 30 by 45 feet, four stories; **Claus Witschen**, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, west of First-avenue, 25 by 40 feet, two stories; **Geo. Werner**, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 32 feet, two stories; **Geo. Schwartzman**, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, west of First-avenue, 18 by 28 feet, two stories; **Isaac Doughty**, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of First-avenue, west of Seventy-ninth-street, 26 by 48 feet, two stories; **John J. Marks**, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Brown-stone fronts	17
Brick fronts	13
Frame buildings	4
Total	34

Among these there are of first-class dwellings, 15; second class dwellings, 4; tenements, 10; store, 1; shop, 1; plaining mill, 1; church, 1.

Unsafe Buildings—The Superintendent's Monthly Report.

The Superintendent of Buildings' report to the Board of Fire Underwriters shows that during November thirty-two buildings, reported as unsafe previous to that date, have been made safe, and that thirty buildings, reported as unsafe before that date, have still to be repaired or taken down. The number of unsafe buildings reported during November was twenty-one. Of this number one has been made safe, two are being repaired, and one has been taken down. During the month a survey was made of premises consisting of three buildings on Madison-avenue, on the west side, twenty-five feet north of Sixty-first-street, and a recommendation that they be properly repaired made.

The following is a list of buildings, forty-seven in number, remaining unsafe on the 1st instant: Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third-street, unsafe walls; house northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, unsafe walls; Nos. 58 and 60 University-place, building unsafe; No. 114 Madison-street, walls unsafe; house west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-first-street, unsafe building; Nos. 189 and 191 Mercer-street, unsafe building; Nos. 94 and 96 Leonard-street, unsafe buildings; No. 107 West Broadway, unsafe front wall; Nos. 59 and 61 Attorney-street, unsafe front wall; No. 63 Attorney-street, unsafe rear wall; No. 168 Rivington-street, unsafe front wall; Nos. 99 and 99½ Washington-street, unsafe walls; No. 20 Rector-street, unsafe walls; No. 101 McDougall-street, unsafe walls; Nos. 55 and 57 Attorney-street, unsafe walls and gutters; No. 502 Water-street, unsafe east wall; No. 239 Cherry-street, unsafe rear wall; house on south side One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 375 feet east of Fourth-avenue, unsafe front wall; No. [illegible] Pearl-street, unsafe building; No. 97 Chatham-street, unsafe front wall; three buildings west side of Madison-avenue, 25 feet north of Sixty-first-street, unsafe easterly gable; No. 132 West Thirty-first-street, unsafe roof; No. 355 Canal-street, unsafe walls; No. 169 Norfolk-street, unsafe walls and chimneys; No. 126 Chrystie-street, unsafe building; Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Jacob-street, unsafe walls and gutters; No. 64 Frankfort-street, unsafe walls; No. 2 York-street, unsafe walls; No. 103 Perry-street, unsafe walls; No. 323 Third-avenue, unsafe building; Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 Jacob-street, unsafe building; No. 54 Park-street, unsafe front and gable walls; No. 134 William-street, unsafe building.

THE GOLD SUITS.

Proceedings in the Superior Court Against Albert Speyers—The Charge of Attempting to Defraud his Creditors.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge **Fithian**, yesterday, in the suit of **William B. Lancton** *vs.* **Albert Speyers**, a motion was made to vacate the attachment heretofore issued against the property of the defendant, on the ground that he had secreted his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Among the property alleged to have been secreted was a balance in favor of the defendant in the hands of **Dater & Timpson**, it having been shown by the affidavit of **Dater & Timpson** that on the 28th of September they gave formal notice to defendant of the balance in their hands to his credit, while the defendant, after such notice, denied having any balance due him. The defendant sought to explain away his act, by showing that in his manifold transactions of the 2d, 23d and 24th of September last, amounting to about $40,000,000, the existence of the balance referred to in the papers had escaped his recollection.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision. **Charles A. Rapallo** and **Eugene F. Daly** appeared for the motion, and **Joseph J. Marrin** opposed it.

The case of **Cauldwell Ashworth** *vs.* **Albert Speyers**, also came up on a motion to dissolve an attachment issued against the defendant in a suit for the recovery of gold differences, and under which a levy was made on certain real estate, claimed as the property of defendant's wife. The affidavits on which the attachment was issued, set forth that on the 23d of September, the defendant represented himself as being wealthy, on the 24th, he entered into heavy gold speculations, and on the 25th, without being able to show his creditors where or how he had lost anything, declared himself utterly insolvent. On behalf of the motion it was contended that the defendant was not bound to disclose to his creditors where his property was, or when or how he had disposed of it; that it was for the plaintiffs to show affirmatively that he had had property, and that he had disposed of it with intent to defraud his creditors. Judge **Barrett**, on behalf of plaintiffs, contended that fraud was not necessarily proven by a distinct act or fact, but might be deduced from the whole combination of facts surrounding the transaction, and that fraud was seldom or never proved otherwise than inferentially. Here was this defendant, he said, representing himself as a man possessing wealth, he then enters into the wildest and most extravagant speculations, according to his own statement, to the amount of $40,000,000. The next day he refers his creditors to his principals, and his alleged principals deny that they were such; and he who declared himself wealthy two days before, proclaims himself without property, and refuses all explanation of the manner in which he either lost or disposed of his property. These facts, he contended, clearly point to a secretion of his property by the defendant with intent to keep it beyond the reach of his creditors.

The Court reserved its decision. **Charles A. Rapallo** and **Eugene F. Daly** appeared for the motion, and Ex-Judge **George C. Barrett** opposed it.

AID FOR THE AGED.

The Asylum for Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females—Fifty-Sixth Anniversary.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of this institution was held in the chapel of the Asylum building in Twentieth-street yesterday afternoon. A large number of the directors and patrons of the Asylum were present. There was also present one of the original founders of the institution, Mrs. **Goldsmith**, formerly Miss **Leggett**, now 90 years of age.

Rev. Dr. **Murray**, pastor of the Brick Church, read the annual report, and followed it with some remarks about the origin and eminent usefulness of the society. The association had its origin in the chapel of the Old Brick Church in Beekman-street, and during its existence of over half a century, has afforded a refuge for 500 aged and indigent females. At present there are nearly ninety inmates of the Asylum, most of whom are between 70 and 80 years of age. A near relative of General **Washington** once found a home within its walls, and a cousin of General **Lamb** is at present among the inmates. There has been but little sickness in the institution during the year. The deaths, all of which were from old age, numbered six. The Board of Managers mourn the loss during the year of Mr. **Jasper Corning**, their late Treasurer, and Messrs. **John Lowery** and **Jno. M. Nixon**, members of the Advisory Committee.

A new asylum building is to be erected for the society on Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, a plan of which was submitted to the meeting yesterday. It is to be 204 feet front (on Fourth-avenue) by 65 feet depth, four stories high, with a Mansard roof, and will furnish accommodations for 125 inmates. The present building in Twentieth-street is to be sold, but it will not bring enough to erect the new building, and the balance will require to be made up by private donations, for which the lady directors confidently appeal to the charitable public.

Expected Release of the Spanish Gunboats.

It is believed that the arguments in the case of the thirty gunboats, which will be made before Judge **Blatchford** to-morrow, are likely to result in their release. The motion for their discharge will be made by Messrs. **Stoughton & Craig**, counsel for the claimants, but will be contested by District-Attorney **Pierrepont**. The latter will do his best to have the flotilla detained and placed under bonds. The Executive Department of the National Government has not yet given any notice that it will proceed against the gunboats on the complaints of Señors **Alfaro** and **Cisneros**, of the Cuban Junta. It is very probable that nothing will be done in the matter.

The Schoeppe Murder Case.

In the Schoeppe case, under the auspices of the German Legal Aid Society of this City, a delegation consisting of Messrs. **Frederick Kapp**, General **Franz Sigel** and **Chas. Goepp**, will proceed from this City to Harrisburg, Penn., very soon to endeavor to procure from Governor **Geary** a pardon for Dr. **Schoeppe**.

Funeral of Isaac C. Pray.

The funeral of the late **Isaac C. Pray**, of this City, the leading characteristics of whose life were presented in the **Times** a few days ago, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, in East Eighteenth-street. The edifice was nearly filled by members of the dramatic, literary and musical professions, all of whom evinced a keen sensitiveness of the loss of one so heartily esteemed. Messrs. **Franklin J. Ottarson**, of the *Tribune*; **Thaddeus W. Meighan**, of the *Express*, and **Olmstead**, of the *Journal of Commerce*, were among the pall-bearers. Rev. Dr. **Gallaudet** officiated, with the assistance of Rev. Mr. **Holmes**. After the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church had been read, and a few appropriate words of eulogy had been pronounced by the rector, the usual farewell view was taken, and the coffin was removed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

Manufacturing Spurious Champagne.

William Dougherty, charged with manufacturing and selling champagne at No. 59 Division-street, without paying the special Government tax, was arrested by Deputy Marshal **Crowley**, yesterday afternoon, while in the act of applying for a registered letter at the Post Office. It is alleged that he sold the wine under the pretence that it was genuine imported Piper Heidsieck. A man named **Eberle**, who is said to be his partner in the reputed fraudulent business, was arrested several months ago, but **Dougherty** could not be found at the time. The accused was held in $2,000 bail to appear for examination before United States Commissioner **Shields**.

The Chess Tournament at the Europa Chess Rooms.

There are twenty candidates for chess honors in this tourney. The successful players thus far are Messrs. **B. Lissner**, **J. Lissner**, **J. Mason** and **von Frankenberg**. Many amateurs of chess would have participated in the proceedings but for the fact that three other tournaments are in progress, namely, the Brooklyn Club, the New-York Club, and the Williamsburg Club tournaments. As many of the members of these clubs have been the supporters of the tourneys held at this place, it is not surprising that the present tournament is not so successful, numerically, as the former ones, which averaged about fifty players.

Another reason which may be given for the small number of entries is that a few of the best players took, from the commencement, such a decided lead as to discourage others from competing with them. This was an error which will be rectified on future occasions.

The score of the most prominent players is at present: **B. Lissner** won thirteen games, lost one; **J. Lissner** won seven games, lost one; **J. Mason** won seventeen games, lost four; von Frankenberg won eight games, lost three. All the other players show more games lost than won.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Detectives Looking After Blatchford—The Barton Case—More Arrests to be Made.

A clue has been discovered to the whereabouts of **Samuel T. Blatchford**, the fugitive Ex-Deputy Collector, and of some of his prominent confederates in the drawback frauds, which, if cautiously and expeditiously followed up, is likely to eventuate in their arrest. The mission of capturing the escaped parties has been intrusted to Colonel **Whiteley**, the Government detective. Special efforts will be made to find **Blatchford**, for the purpose of bringing him before the United States Court to answer the indictment which the Grand Jury has found against him.

Yesterday was the time fixed for the commencement of the examination in the case of **John S. Barton**, recently arrested on a charge of bribing United States Weighers **Carr** and **Van Winkle** to make false returns of weights on goods imported by the firm of **Dymond & Lally**, of Water-street. The case was brought before Commissioner **Osborn**, but an adjournment was asked by Mr. **Ethan Allen**, counsel for the defendant, in order to give him an opportunity to examine into the alleged facts, and to scrutinize the complaint. He suggested that the examination take place on Thursday, the 9th inst., but at the request of Assistant District-Attorney **Purdy** it was postponed until the 11th inst. It is understood that Special Detective **Jayne** will in the meantime endeavor to secure the arrest of certain merchants who have been accused of having defrauded the Government by means of false weights.

Personating Custom House Officers.

In the case of **Lalor** and **Kuhner**, charged with levying blackmail and attempting to rob a Frenchman named **Duranger**, residing at No. 124 East Tenth-street, by personating Custom House officers, Commissioner **Shields** has denied the motion to dismiss, but has granted an adjournment of the case in order to give the defence an opportunity to produce evidence.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
210	Frisbie et al. vs. Buttenkill Knitting Co.	129	Redlich vs. Doll.
215	First Nat. Bank vs. Fuller.	180	Davy vs. Leary.
201	Frankel vs. Dugraw.	195	Meyer vs. Nat. Express and Trans. Co.
206	King vs. King.	212	Treanor vs. White.
		225	De Lara vs. De Lara.

The call commences at No. 231—Oneida Nat. Bank vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
386	Muller vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.	391	Koehler vs. Clark.
		356	Blackwell vs. Field.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Non-Jury Causes only.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4396	Cavanagh vs. Connelly.	4433	Parish vs. Marston.
4361	Rettig vs. Corn.	4434	Same vs. Same.
—	O'Callaghan vs. Rutzer.	4435	Same vs. Same.
4032	Lima vs. Risarella.	4486	Harr'gton vs. France
4293	Billings vs. Tilton.	4555	McCullom vs. Thomas.
4327	Koehler vs. American Fertilizer Co.	4557	Wallach vs. Tracy.
		4559	Newton vs. Quintard.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.		Nos.	
4480	Stone vs. McDowell.	4567	Same vs. Same.
4510	Walker vs. Hirsch.	4567½	Same vs. Same.
4541	Beman vs. Farley.	4568	Wagner vs. Herrick.
4493	Chittendon vs. Frank.	4569	Otard vs. Fargo.
4563	Friedenberg vs. Woolf.	4571	McDonald vs. Frank.
4566	Reay vs. Gimbrede.	4572	Myers vs. Wischen.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 2.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kinsey *vs.* H. H. Morange; the defendant may have an order directing the payment of the balance within twenty days.

Watson *vs.* Gardiner; motion granted and reference ordered to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq.

H. B. Joy et al. *vs.* George A. Cooke et al.; motion to open default granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Jones.

Antonio Miller *vs.* John Graham et al.; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Alfred J. Cammeyer *vs.* Thomas Hamilton et al.; motion for commission granted with $10 costs.

By Judge Fithian.

J. G. Van Tassel *vs.* F. W. Walker; motion denied with costs.

Herman C. Hamfe et al. *vs.* William Bradley; motion granted without costs.

Charles S. De Forest *vs.* Sabrina T. De Forest; motion granted and case referred to T. Eastnor Bennett to take testimony. The motion made in this case was to have testimony taken as to the regularity of the service of process on the defendant, with a view to opening the decree of divorce granted a month ago, and permitting the defendant to plead. The decree was granted by default on testimony showing the defendant to be guilty of acts of adultery in the Elysian Fields at Hoboken. The Court thought if regular service of the process was shown, and the defendant failed to appear, the decree should not be set aside. A reference was accordingly ordered to take testimony on this point.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—DEC. 2.

By Judge Loew.

Dorn *vs.* Noe; motion granted.

Dunn *vs.* Cunningham; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Bixby *vs.* Hannahs; order of reference granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

PATENT—ARMOR FOR VESSELS—RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Charles W. S. Heaton and William H. Webb vs. George W. Quintard et al.—**Blatchford**, J.—The bill in this case is founded on letters patent of the United States granted April 14, 1863, to the plaintiff Heaton, for a "system of defensive armor for marine and land batteries." Such system is described in the specification of the patent as consisting of iron armor plates laid in the usual way against the longitudinal or outer timbers of a vessel, such timbers being such as to form a sufficient backing to rigidly support the armor plates, and of an outer layer of timber covering the armor plates and only bolted on sufficiently to hold it to its place, and of a plate or thin sheath on the outer surface of the timber. The bill was filed in December, 1863. The alleged infringement consisted in putting upon the *Onondaga*, a vessel of war constructed for the Government of the United States, substantially the arrangement of armor described and claimed in the patent. The vessel was built by the defendant Quintard under a contract made by him with the Government of the United States to build her for such Government. Such contract did not include the putting of any wooden armor outside of the iron armor. In March, 1863, the Navy Department of the United States gave directions to have the wooden armor put on. The vessel was then being built under such contract, and while being built belonged to the Government. The iron armor was begun to be put on in May, 1863. The wooden armor and the outside plating thereon were begun to be put on in June, 1863, and the work of putting them on was finished in July, 1863. The defendant Quintard acted as agent for the Government in procuring such wooden armor and outside plating to be put on by one or both of the other defendants. The work in respect of the same was not done by contract, but was done by days' work and by the pound. The Government paid the bills therefor through the defendant Quintard. The price so paid for such wooden armor and outer plating, and for putting them upon the vessel was in addition to the contract price for the vessel as she was to have been constructed according to the contract without such wooden armor and outside plating. Quintard paid out for the wooded armor and outside plating all the money that he received from the Government therefor. One of the defences set up in the answer is that, as the wooden armor and outside plating were built in consequence of an order given for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and were applied to a vessel built for the United States, and were paid for to the defendants by the Secretary of the Navy, the defendants are not liable for any value which such armor may have been to the United States. I think this is a good defence. To hold that workmen and employes of the Government, who do work for it upon a vessel owned by it, and are paid by it for doing such work, such work being done in a specific form by the orders of the Government, can be held liable in a Court of the United States for infringing a patent by doing such work, would be, in effect and substance, to allow the Government itself to be sued, in the guise of a suit against its workmen, and would lead to embarrassments of the operations of the Government which might prove of serious detriment. I have examined the case of Walker *vs.* Congreve, (1 Carpmael's Rep., 356,) cited for the plaintiffs. An *ex parte* injunction had been granted, restraining the defendant from making barrels for preserving and conveying gunpowder, alleged to be imitations of vessels covered by a patent obtained by the plaintiff. It was alleged that the defendant had violated the injunction by forwarding to the Ordnance Office of the British Government, on its direction to that effect, some of the barrels which had been previously made for the public service, and an application was made to the Court of Chancery (Lord Eldon) to commit him for a contempt. In the course of the hearing Lord Eldon alluded to the fact that a public servant, as such, might not be liable to the consequences of a private suit for infringing a patent, and therefore would, in such case, not be subject to be enjoined. The defendant set up that he was not amenable for a contempt, as he was acting in a public capacity and in the public service while he superintended the making of the machines complained of. A motion was made at the same time to dissolve the injunction. On the suggestion of the Court, and with the consent of the Government, it was arranged that the Government should keep an account of the barrels until there could be a trial at law on the patent, so that the public service might proceed without interruption and its demands be supplied, and the injunction was dissolved. The patent was not further contested. This case by no means supports the right of the plaintiffs to recover in this suit. Another view of the present case is that what the defendants did, did not amount to an infringement of the patent. They neither made, nor used, nor vended to others to be used, the patented invention, in any proper sense. It was no infringement to make or fashion the articles which were to form the wooden armor and the outer plating, so long as they were not applied outside of iron armor on a vessel. The patent is limited to such application or employment. The testimony is that the *Onondaga* belonged to the United States while she was being built under the contract, although the contract was not considered by the Government as having been fulfilled by the contractor until late in 1863, after the wooden armor and outer plating had been put on the vessel. In putting such wooden armor and outer plating upon a vessel owned by the Government, the defendants cannot properly be regarded as having made such armor and outer plating. It was made by the Government [illegible] the Government, which paid the defendants for it by the pound and by days' work, cannot be regarded as a vending of it, as armor, to the Government. Of course, in considering these questions, I refer only to what was done by the defendants before the bill was filed, and for which alone they are sued in this suit. What was done by the defendant Quintard subsequently, in purchasing the vessel from the United States Government and selling her to the French Government, is not involved in this controversy. I do not intend, by anything I have said, to intimate an opinion as to whether the Government is or is not excluded from the right to make for itself or use the patented invention without the consent of the patentee, under the grant by it to him of an exclusive right to make, use and vend it. The subject is very ably discussed in a case decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, in 1865, (Feathers *vs.* The Queen, 12 Law Times, new series, 114,) in which a decision was arrived at that the Crown retained the right to use the patented invention in question there, being one relating to armor for vessels, although the grant by the Crown to the patentee was one of sole privilege. Nor do I decide whether or not the patent to the plaintiff Heaton is valid. The bill is dismissed, with costs.

S. D. Cozzens for the plaintiff; E. N. Dickerson for the defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

THE CLUB ASSAULT.

In the Court, yesterday, Daniel Kerrigan, the assailant of Jeremiah Coffee, who was knocked in the head with a gymnast's club, was discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant.

Two boys, named Joseph Harris and James Smith were convicted of having picked a lady's pocket during the military procession on Evacuation Day, and were sent to Hart's Island.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 2, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$21,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64 s3	110⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65	111
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'68	113⅛
29,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n	113⅛
4,000 do	113¼
50,000 do s3	113⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	107⅛
10,000 do	107⅛
230,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67,	113⅛
25,000 do s3	113⅛
1,500 do	113⅛
62,000 do	113⅛
10,000 Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	53⅛
1,000 do	53
10,000 do	53
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48
3,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	48
4,000 N. C. St 6s, n.	43¼
1,000 do spec. tax	32¼
2,000 do	32¼
10,000 do	32¼
10,000 do	32
10,000 do	32
2,000 do	31¾
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	90
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	58
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, b.c.	43
4,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92½
1,000 Erie 1st M	97
2,000 Mich So. 2d M.	90
5,000 M. So. S.F.Bds.	94
53,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	90
6,000 do	90⅛
4,000 A.&T.H.M.M.P	79
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Com'ble Bds.	87¾
3,000 Del.,L.& W. 1st	98
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M., ex.	88
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	96
5,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	95⅛
5,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv.	88⅛
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.1st	100
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d.	95
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st M.	101⅛
1,000 Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	75
9,000 do	74⅛
40 Bk. St. of N. Y.	108
22 Bank Commerce	122
15 Fourth N. Bank	104
100 Penn. Coal Co	235
1000 W. U. Tel	35
100 Quick. M. Co	12⅛
500 do	12⅝
20 Pac. Mail	49
100 do bet. call	49⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.	15⅛
100 do b30	15⅛
100 Am. M. U.Ex.	35⅛
100 do	35⅜
200 do bet. call	36
100 U. S. Ex. b.c.	49⅛
500 N. Y. Cen.& H.R. con	89
200 do	88¾
200 do b60	90
700 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. cons. scrip	77
100 do	77¼
100 do	77⅛
10000 do	77⅛
5000 do	78
10000 do	78
100 Adams Ex b.c. b3	56¼
100 Erie	27⅛
200 Reading	98⅝
100 La. Sh. & M. So.	84⅛
100 do	84⅜
600 do	84⅝
400 Mich. Cen. b. c.	120¼
10 do	121
1200 Chi. & N. W.	73⅛
1000 do c.	73¼
200 Chi. &N.W.Pf.	87⅛
600 Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛
100 do c	105⅛
400 Mil. & St. P.	67⅛
300 do b30	68⅛
100 Mil. & St.Paul Pf.	83⅛
100 T., W. & W.	54⅛
200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	87
85 do	86⅝
50 Chic., B. & Q.	150
200 Del., L. & W.	104⅝
27 do	105
700 N. J. Cen.	87⅛
50 do 2d call	87⅛
200 Mor. & Ess. R.	87⅛
100 N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	140
200 Col., C. & I.C. R.	22
800 do	21⅞
100 do	21⅞

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$9,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛
17,000 U.S.6s,5-20C.,'62.	113
16,000 do s3	113
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.	110¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R.,'64.	110¾
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	111⅛
$2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n	113
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67.	113⅛
1,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	106⅛
3,000 do bet. call	106⅛
10,000 do b3	106⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn.St.6s.x.c.	53⅛
6,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.	47¼
2,000 do	47⅛
8,000 N. C. St. 6s	43⅛
2,000 N. Car.St.6s.n.	32⅛
3,000 do sp. tax	31⅛
25,000 do	31⅛
5,000 C.,Cin.&Ind.C., 1st M.	74⅛
75 West. U. Tel.	36
100 do	35⅛
50 do	35⅛
500 Quick. Min. Co.	13
500 do s30	12⅛
100 Mariposa Pf. b. c.	15⅛
100 Pacific Mail	49⅛
100 Adams Ex.	56
200 do	55⅛
100 Wells-Far.Ex.	16
40 U. S. Ex.	48⅛
33 A. M. U. Ex.	35⅛
500 L. S. & M. S.	85⅛
200 C. & N. W. R.	73⅛
500 do	73⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. & H.R. con.	88⅝
200 do b30	89⅛
200 do b3	88⅝
60000 N.Y. Cen. & H. con.scrip b.c.c	78
1500 do	78⅛
20000 do b30	78⅝
850 Erie	27⅛
400 Chic. & N.W.Pf.	88
600 do	88⅛
400 Chi. & R. I.	105⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.	54⅛
200 do	55
410 N. J. Cen. R.	88
136 Del., Lac.& W.R.	105
100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86⅛
100 Chic.& Alt.	145
100 Morris & Essex.	87⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.	25
100 H. & St.J.R. Pf.	105⅛
12 do	105
70 H & St. Jos. R.	105

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000 North Car. 6s.	42⅛
200 Mariposa b10	7⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.	15⅜
200 West. U. Tel. s3	35
100 do s10	34⅛
300 do	34⅛
100 Pacific Mail	48⅛
100 do b3	48⅛
200 Reading R.	99
100 Chi. & N. W.	73⅛
200 Erie	27⅛
100 do	27⅜
100 Rock Island	105⅛
500 Central Pet.	.70
1000 U. Pet. Fm.	.20

THURSDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 122¼ @122¼ @122⅛ @122⅜ @122⅛ @122¼ ₱ cent. The Market was inclined to rather more firmness than yesterday, but without displaying much confidence in any material rise. The Treasury Office will receive offers to buy Gold of the Government at noon to-morrow, which to the extent of at least $1,000,000 will probably be accepted if on or very near the Market. The right is reserved, of course, to decline all offers or to accept the tenders for a larger sum than the amount advertised for this particular day.

The following offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Government. And the following accepted offers were made public from the Treasury Office this Afternoon:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, DEC. 2.

Buckingham & Brown.	
$40,000 '65, n.	110.50
10,000 '65, n.	110.40
7,000 '65, n.	110.30
14,500 '65, n.	110.24
3,000 '65, n.	110.24
10,000 '62, r.	110.30
10,000 '62, r.	110.30
2,000 '68.	110.25
3,500 '67, r.	110.20
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
11,000 '65, c., n.	110.29
27,500 '68, c.	110.24
11,500 '67, c.	110.37
50,000 '64, c.	110.30
E. Sweet & Co.	
25,000 '67, c.	110.34
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.16
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
8,050 '65, c., n.	111
30,000 '65, n.	110.90
7,000 '67, c.	110.40
B. H. Callahan.	
70,000 '67, r.	110.25
30,000 '64, c.	110.25
Frank & Gans.	
50,000 '65, n.	110.37
50,000 '65, n.	110.38
50,000 '65, n.	110.39
30,000 '64, c.	110.30
Marx & Co.	
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.29
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.41
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.45
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.23
16,000 '64, c.	110.23
Fisk & Hatch.	
10,000 '64, r.	110.38
10,000 '64, c.	110.38
10,000 '65, r.	110.38
50,000 '65, r., n.	110.38
50,000 '65, n.	110.38
290,000 '65, n.	110.38
30,000 '65, c.	110.38
600,000 '67, c.	110.38
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000 '62, r.	110.14
10,000 '64, c.	110.14
15,000 '65, c., n.	110.14
15,000 '65, c., n.	110.44
Friedman & Salomon.	
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.28
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.28
27,000 '64, c.	110.29
Humbert Bros.	
20,000 '64, r.	110.50
27,000 '64, r.	110.45
500 '65 r., c.	110.45
Maxwell & Graves.	
$20,000 '62, r.	110.36
Jas. T. Bates.	
16,050 '65, n.	110.16
20,000 '65, n.	110.50
10,000 '64.	110.39
10,000 '65, n.	110.35
45,000 '65, n.	110.35
Jay Cooke & Co.	
200,000 '64, c.	110.34
5,000 '68, r.	110.34
10,000 '65, r.	110.34
100,000 '67, r.	110.34
195,000 '65, c., n.	110.39
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.59
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.69
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.74
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.79
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.84
White, Morris & Co.	
7,000 '65, c.	110.60
3,000 '65, r.	110.45
10,000 '65, n.	110.44
4,000 '68, c.	110.38
6,000 '68, c., n.	110.69
10,000 '65, c.	110.20
10,000 '65, c.	110.50
Baker & Kitchen.	
44,000 '65, n.	110.24
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
13,000 '62, r.	110.22
51,000 '64, r.	110.22
28,000 '65, r.	110.22
18,000 '65, r., n.	110.22
3,000 '67, r.	110.22
25,000 '64, c.	110.22
Reid, Leo & Co.	
1,000 '62, c.	110.29
1,000 '65, c.	110.29
50,000 '65, c.	110.39
50 '65, c.	110.74
First National Bank.	
34,500 '65, c., n.	110.35
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.35
10,000 '65, r., n.	110.35
4,500 '67, c.	110.35
7,500 '67, c.	110.35
9,000 '68, c.	110.35
10,000 '62, r.	110.35
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.35
Turner Brothers.	
10,000 '62, r.	110.29
10,000 '65, r., c.	110.39
30,000 '65, r., n.	110.39
G. & S. Brown.	
30,000 '67, r.	110.12
30,250 '67, r.	110.12
Total	$3,600,450

AWARDS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, DEC. 2.

G. & S. Brown.	
$30,000 '67, r.	110.12
30,250 '67, r.	110.12
Reid, Leo & Content.	
1,000 '62, c.	110.29
1,000 '65, c.	110.29
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
13,000 '62, r.	110.22
51,000 '64, r.	110.22
28,000 '65, r.	110.22
18,000 '65, r., n.	110.22
3,000 '67, r.	110.22
25,000 '64, c.	110.22
Baker & Kitchen.	
44,000 '65, n.	110.24
White, Morris & Co.	
10,000 '64, c.	110.20
James T. Bates.	
16,050 '65, n.	110.16
Friedman & Salomon.	
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.28
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.28
27,100 '64, c.	110.29
Frank & Gans.	
30,000 '64, c.	110.30
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
$10,000 '62, r.	110.14
10,000 '64, c.	110.14
15,000 '65, c., n.	110.24
Marx & Co.	
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.29
16,000 '64, c.	110.23
B. H. Callahan.	
70,000 '67, r.	110.25
30,000 '64, c.	110.25
E. Sweet & Co.	
25,000 '65, c.	110.16
25,000 '67, c.	110.34
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
11,000 '65, c., n.	110.29
27,500 '68, c.	110.24
50,000 '64, c.	110.30
Buckingham & Brown.	
3,000 '65, n.	110.24
20,000 '62, r.	110.30
2,000 '68, r.	110.25
3,500 '67, r.	110.20
Jay Cooke & Co.	
200,000 '64, c.	110.34
5,000 '68, r.	110.34
51,300 '67, r.	110.34
Total	$3,000,000

The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier than the rates of yesterday on London, and ⅛ ₱ cent. lower on Paris. London closed 108⅝@¾ for 60 day Bills, and 109⅝ for Short Sight; Paris, 5.15⅛ for 60 days, and 5.16¼ Short Sight. Money was easier to the Brokers, and the rate 7 ₱ cent. simple interest on call, and 8@10 ₱ cent. on very prime Merchant paper, 60 days, and 12 ₱ cent. fair single names, and not a large offering as we learn from the Discount Brokers, of either class.

In the open market the Public Funds were, as on yesterday, quite steady, and the amounts pressed on sale at the going rates have seriously diminished, although the bearish feeling against United States 5-20s continues quite decided among some of the prominent dealers of the Street. The Southern State Bonds are again weak on Tennessees, while the new North Carolinas were apparently in better demand, and the price higher on the special tax Bonds. The old Virginias fell off to 48 ₱ cent., and the Louisiana Levee 6 ₱ cents to 58 ₱ cent. In the Railway market there was a much stronger speculation for the advance than yesterday or the day before, although the resistance to a rise on the New-York and Western Roads continues formidable, the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* producing repeated and often very abrupt fluctuations through the dealings of the day. This Afternoon the *Bull* interest was, to some extent, in the ascendant, and after the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅜
American Gold Coin	122	122¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅛	47⅝
Old Tennessees	53½	53½
North Carolina Bonds, new	31½	32¼
Old North Carolinas	41	41
New-York Central and Hudson	87¼	88⅜
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	74½	78
Reading Railroad	98⅜	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105	106¼
Northwestern Common	73	73½
Northwestern Preferred	87	88
Pacific Mail Company	48½	49½
St. Paul Preferred	82¾	83⅜
St. Paul Common	67¼	67¾
Lake Shore	84⅜	85⅜
Erie	27¼	27¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	25

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110½	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	110⅛	6s Currency	107
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	53	Kentucky 6s	98
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	48	Illinois War Loan	103
Georgia 6s	81	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	95
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L'n	97⅛
North Carolina 6s	42⅛	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	109
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	32	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	109
N. Car. 6s, spec'l tax	31⅛	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1870	100⅛
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	65	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872	101⅛
Louisiana 6s	65⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873	101⅛
California 7s	118	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874	101⅛
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875	101⅛
Alabama 5s	61	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877	102
Alabama 8s	94	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878	102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	103	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, 1874	99
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1883	85⅛	Tol. & Wab. E. Bds.	75
N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1887	85	Tol., W. & W. c. s. S.F	80
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	85⅛	Great West. 2d M., '93	78⅛
N. Y. Cent. 6s, sub.	85⅛	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cent. 7s, 1876	96	Galena & Chic Ext.	98
Erie 1st Mort. Ex.	97	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 2d In., '83	90	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	96
Erie 7s, 4th In., '80	70	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅛
Erie 7s, 5th In., '88	70	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-'70	101	N. J. Central 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st Mort.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	93
Mich. Cent. 1st 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	78
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	93⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	81
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅛	Dub. & Sioux C, 1st M	93
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c., '70	116	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. Pf.	79	Mil. & St. 1st M. 8s	101⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87
Consol. 7 ₱ cent. con.	87	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87⅛
Consol. 7 ₱ cent. 1st	89⅛	Chicago & Mil. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts.	105⅛	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st M	74⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	96	Col. Chic. & Ind. 2d M	67
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	97⅛	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	94⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	92⅛	Tol. Peo. & War. E. D	78
Tol. & Wab. 1 M. ex.	88	Tol. Peo. & War. W. D	78
Tol. ₱ Wab. 2 M.	80		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	American Exchange	109
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	117
Mechanics'	140	Hanover	107⅛
Union	120	Irving	115
America	145	Metropolitan	138
City	210	Nassau	102⅛
Phenix	109	Continental	101
North River	95	St. Nicholas	114
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	111⅛
Fulton	150	Impo.' & Traders'	140
Mechanics' & Trads'	125	Park	160
National	113	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Central National	108
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	104
State of New-York	107⅛	Ninth National	114
Commerce	122	Tenth National	85
Broadway	275	Eleventh Ward	102
Ocean	75	Oriental	150

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,219,799 25
Gold receipts	443,269 60
Gold payments	100,956 93
Gold balance	81,676,303 20
Currency receipts	315,786 88
Currency payments	2,225,628 92
Currency balance	3,061,268 84
General balance	87,605,267 15
Customs	347,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	..
City 6s, New	99	99⅝
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	54
Reading	98⅛	98⅞
Lehigh Valley	53	53⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34	35
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28½
Northern Central	..	44
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	95⅛	95⅝

Mr. **J. B. Colgate**, Bullion Broker, of Wall-street, made an unfortunate exhibition of his case at the Treasury Department at Washington, yesterday, and in the Gold Room this morning. He ought to have returned from Washington a wiser man—we will not say a better man, for Mr. **Colgate** is an excellent citizen; but, not satisfied with his ill success with Mr. **Boutwell**, he goes into the Gold Room this morning, and gives an account of his fruitless mission and interview, to compel the acceptance of his bid for Gold on Tuesday. The result, by his own relation, was not satisfactory. The Secretary still insists upon his reserved privilege, on behalf of the Government, of regulating his own business, as well in selling Gold as in buying United States 5-20s in Wall-street. It is creditable to his sound practical sense that he does so, although Mr. **Colgate** may think differently. The report from the Gold Room is, that in the conclusion of his speech, Mr. **Colgate** recognized the courtesy of the Secretary in expressing the hope, at parting with him, that he would have the pleasure of meeting Mr. **Colgate** frequently at the Treasury Department. But Mr. **Colgate**, according to his own report, was less amiable than the Secretary. Indeed, he was quite indignant, and replied most emphatically, (but whether in French or English we do not mean to say,) in the words of the *Princess* in "Barbe Blue," "Never, *Never*, Never!"

The unscrupulous and desperate men in charge of the Erie Road ordered their transfer books of the Guaranteed 7 ₱ cent. Preferred Stock of the Company to be closed yesterday, for a pretended 7 ₱ cent. Dividend to be paid out on the 15th inst., in the shape of some sort of paper obligation of the concern, with no show of legality, redeemable *five years hence*. There is no probability that the Preferred Stockholders will generally accept so worthless an obligation in lieu of the 7 ₱ cent. cash due to them out of the net earnings of 1869, and of the 7 ₱ cent. which should be honestly due out of the earnings of 1868. Many of them have instituted suits in the Courts to enforce their rights as Preferred Stockholders, and they will not, of course, weaken their claims of redress by accepting this mere shadow of a Dividend. The example should not be lost on the other Preferred Stockholders who have not yet joined in the legal proceeding for redress.

Mr. F. L. **Eames** and Mr. H. B. **Moore**, for some time the Brokers of Messrs. **Morton**, **Bliss & Co.** in the Stock Exchange and Gold Room, have opened business on their own account at No. 30 Broad-street, under the style of Messrs. **Eames & Moore**. We have reason to believe that their late employers believe these young gentlemen to be both capable and trustworthy Brokers.

The National Bank of St. Domingo advertises to make drafts from New-York (agency No. 54 Wall-street,) on the Bank at St. Domingo.

The East River Savings Institution notifies all its depositors that it pays 7 ₱ cent. interest, on and after the 17th of January, on all sums deposited within three or six months prior to the 1st of January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Spirits Turp., bbls	556
Cotton, bales	881	Resin, bbls	146
Dried Fruit, pkgs	192	Tar, bbls	249
Eggs, bbls	384	Petroleum, ref. bbls	586
Flour, bbls	13,408	Pork, bbls	705
Meal, bbls	93	Beef, pkgs	439
Meal, bags	360	Cutmeats, pkgs	216
B. W. Flour, pkgs	322	Lard, pkgs	400
Wheat, bushels	125,221	Grease, pkgs	20
Corn, bushels	14,871	Butter, pkgs	2,535
Rye, bushels	8,300	Cheese, pkgs	1,004
Barley, bushels	28,571	Tallow, pkgs	20
Oats, bushels	59,797	Oil, Lard, bbls	55
Flaxseed, bushels	436	Oil Cake, pkgs	120
Beans, bushels	440	Peanuts, bags	101
Hemp, bales	43	Whisky, bbls	448
Hops, bales	1,080	Wool, bales	40
Leather, sides	8,437		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Alex. Marshall*, for London—29,522 bushels Wheat, 70,624 lbs. Cheese, 84 Empty Cases, 32 pkgs. Scraps, 26 pkgs. Bark, 209 bags Cotton Seed, 1,299 bbls. Flour, 224 bbls. Bones, 127 bags Bones, 824 bbls. Resin, 100 bales Cotton, 68 hhds. Tobacco, 433 bundles Hides, 25 tons Fustic, 64 bbls. Ore, 64,456 lbs. Tallow, 286 bags Nuts, 337 pkgs. Clocks, 150 bbls. Clay.

By the brig *Der Fleiss*, for Bilboa—1,531 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—810 bales Cotton, 11 bbls. Vegetables, 265 tierces of Beef, 15,000 bushels Wheat. From Boston—25,000 lbs. Bacon.

By the bark *G. F. Focking*, for London—4,625 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Union*, for Bremen—1,181 bales Cotton, 1,102 bales Tobacco, 13 cases Tobacco, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 235 casks Ore, 24,960 lbs. Cheese, 180 bbls. Apples, 30 boxes Essence Oil, 5 pkgs. Casings, 1 box Seed, 1 box Roots, 2 cases Bromide Potassium, 5,185 lbs. Bacon, 50 tierces Beef, 297 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,500 boxes Dyestuffs, 10 boxes Glass, 4,741 lbs. Lard, 442 bbls. Sweepings, 96 cases Oil Peppermint, Specie $135,073.

By the steamer *Borussia*, for Hamburg—363 bags Regulus, 4 cases Oil Sassafras, 328 bales Cotton, 550 pkgs. Bark, 84 cases Sewing Machines, 3,080 cases Ammunition, 32 cases Primers, 6 cases Brass, 4 cases Machinery, 7,846 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Flour, 559 pieces Mahogany, 10 cases Tobacco, 210 cases Guns.

ASHES—Continue inactive at former prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been in fair demand and firm; sales 682 bags Rio by the *Doris Broderson*, 1,200 bags Rio by the *Merrimac*; 389 bags Santos, and 3,404 bags Rio by the *Gazelle*, (the latter at Hampton Roads for Baltimore,) on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14c½c.@18½c.; Manila, 15c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request and quoted a fraction cheaper, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,234 bales,(of which 365 bales were to arrive,) including 1,127 bales to shippers, 888 bales to spinners, 869 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also, 1,200 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for December, at 24½c.; 150 bales do., for January, at 24¾c.; 450 bales do., for March, at 25c.; 200 bales do., for April, at 25¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	25
Low Middling	24⅝	25	25⅛	25⅜
Middling	25	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,197
Receipts last week	20,037
Receipts the preceding week	22,402
Receipts since Sept. 1	287,323
Receipts since Jan. 1	584,951
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	633,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	2,429
Exports since Sept. 1	103,109
Exports since Jan. 1	287,712
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	25,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request and rather easier in price, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 85; good to choice Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $5 85@$6 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 15
Extra State	5 50@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 30@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at from $5 50@$6 20 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 20@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour continues in slack request at $4 65@$6 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal has been in very limited demand at $4 60@$5 for Southern; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted a shade stronger on a moderate trade. The demand has been mainly from shippers and millers, though some speculative inquiry has been noted. The increasing firmness of holders of prime parcels of both Spring and Winter operated as a check on transactions; sales have been reported, since our last, of 132,900 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 38½, the latter rate for car loads; No. 1 Spring, $1 36; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 31; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 21; White Genesee at $1 51@$1 58; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 39; White California at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered rather more freely, and has been in less demand at easier prices, closing weak and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 52,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 06@$1 10 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 13 for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 12 bid for Prime, $1 13@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western, and $1 10 for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 02@$1 06 for Western, and $1 15@$1 18 for State, ₱ bushel; sales 1,250 bushels. Barley has been in less demand, but quoted steady; sales have been reported of about 15,250 bushels at $1 06@$1 08, chiefly $1 08 for two-rowed State; $1 15, in part, for four-rowed do., and $1 24@$1 25 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at about former rates; 3,100 bushels changed hands at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Oats have been less actively inquired for, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@68c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 65c. for prime Western, and 66c. for prime State, which latter were in more request, ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported since our last include 15,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,299 bbls. Flour, and 29,522 bushels Wheat for London; 100 bbls. Flour and 7,846 bushels Wheat for Hamburg. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered 12 loads of Wheat, 9 of Lumber, 6 of Oats, 4 of Flour, 3 each of Coal and Barley, 2 of Rye, and 1 each of Staves, Feed, Corn and Salt.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Dec. 1, 1869:

Wheat—Mary M. Ogman, Buffalo; Kalamazoo, Geneva; City of Troy, Buffalo; James McGeem, Jr., Buffalo; S. R. Daniels, Buffalo; Mary Shaw, Buffalo; P. P. E. Bellinger, Buffalo; A. Stacy, Buffalo; T. H. Patchin, Buffalo; Perry C. Tolls, Buffalo; H. W. Kasson, Buffalo; Julia Benjamin, Buffalo.

Mixed—P. J. Gibbs, Montezuema; Eddie F. George, Montezuema; Captain Hart, Syracuse.

Flour—G. Hayt, Phœnix; Robert Samuel, Oswego; Frank Bradock, Medina; Lyons, Rochester.

Lumber—Justus Miller, Buffalo; Craftsman, Oswego; Rachel King, Buffalo; B. F. Shaw, Rome; Diana Biddlecome, Tonawanda; Rosanna, Rome; Peter Cagger, Rome; Helen Gale, Buffalo.

Oats—M. Harmon, Buffalo; A. Sherwood, Medina; Charles Shafer, Buffalo; Lewis Alterbrant, Montezuma; J. W. Booth, Buffalo; H. Niles, Oswego.

Coal—Post Boy, Watkins; Hero, Geneva; Deborah, Geneva.

Barley—Solon F. Case, Oswego; John G. Avery, Geneva; G. W. Wilmot, Oswego.

Staves—Captain P. Hammond, Buffalo.

Rye—H. Shattuck, Oswego; G. P. Sanders, Oswego.

Shipstuff—R. S. Kasson, Oswego.

Corn—W. L. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Salt—Kate McCord, Salina."

HAY—Bale Hay has been rather less active at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in light demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in some request at former rates. We quote: New-York at 20c.@32c.; Eastern, 15c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@22c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,080 bales; exports, none.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and steady. The receipts have been 8,437 sides.

MOLASSES—At private trade business has been very dull, and prices have been depressed. By auction sales were made of 881 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 72c.@80c., and 36 hhds. Porto Rico at 60c.@72c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@80c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@80c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more sought after at somewhat steadier prices, sales having been reported since our last of 2,400 bbls. Strained at $2 10@$2 15; 210 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 45, and 89 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 146 bbls.; exports, 3,149 bbls. Tar has been more inquired for, and 1,000 bbls. Wilmington have been disposed of at $2 75 ₱ bbl.; receipts, 249 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been inactive and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request, and quoted weak on the basis of 44c.@44½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; receipts, 556 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@44½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 10@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 50@$3 50; Pitch, $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand at 18c.@18¼c. in bulk, with sales of 1,000 bbls., 14c.@14½c. in shipping order here, and 15c.@15¼c., in shipping order, in Philadelphia, and 15c.@15¼c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, [illegible] Refined has been held rather more firmly, but has been inactive, sales having been reported of only 2,000 bbls. Standard White, at 32c. for [illegible] and 32½c. for all December delivery; and at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. do. at 30¼c. for prompt and 32c.@32½c. for December delivery, ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevalent quotations for Standard White were [illegible] bbls. for immediate delivery; 32¼c.@32½c. for December and January, and 31½c.@32c. for January and February, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 586 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,800 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive at about 38¼c.@39c., and Prime White at 38c.@39¼c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is dull at 10¼c.@11c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 1,531 bbls. cleared for Bilboa.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand for immediate delivery within our former range, but has been quite briskly sought after, for forward delivery, at decidedly higher and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 50 for Old Western Mess, $32 25@$33 for New Western and City Mess, $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $28 50@$27 for old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 1,750 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, at $31 75@$32 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in better request at from 13½c.@13⅞c. ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in demand at previous rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 140 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@18c., chiefly at 17c.@17½c., for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is dull, but firm; sales have been reported of 50 boxes, chiefly City, at 17½c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in more urgent demand at advanced prices. Sales have been confined to 370 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 18½c.@20c. for No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for prime City, and 19¼c.@19½c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 2,000 tierces prime Steam, seller January and February, chiefly the latter month, at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce; sales 120 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $15@$21 for Old, and $31 50@$33 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter is rather quiet, and is heavy; We quote: State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@47c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,535 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 1,004 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total Dec. 1, 1869.	Total Nov. 1, 1869.	Total Dec. 1, 1868.
Clear	115	68	26
Mess	1,881	7,686	12,978
ThinMess	826	3	412
Prime Mess		1,419	
Flank	776	....	
Prime	202	1,797	1,111
Rumps	18	....	
Refuse Mess	13	126	33
Refuse Prime Mess	7	50	15
Refuse Prime	11	59	49
Other Refuse	13	15	26
Uninspected	1,937	1,335	3,123
Grand total bbls.	5,519	12,666	17,886

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	2,188	4,824	3,745
Repacked Chicago Mess	2,798	2,155	3,355
Railroad Beef	....	....	....
Refuse Mess	52	279	1,508
Refuse Prime	142	....	....
Other Refuse	....	89	448
Tcs. Prime Mess	4,661	5,040	272
Country Mess	652	501	471
Country Prime	491	....	....
Uninspected tcs	3,789	139	3,183
Uninspected bbls	9,586	1,065	16,759
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	24,354	13,141	40,902

SUGARS—Have been rather steadier in price, but without much animation. Sales have been reported of 888 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 10¼c.@12¼c.; 100 boxes Havana at 12¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅝c.@11c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¼c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 10¼c.@10¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13c.@13¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@14¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, 13¼c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 10¼c.@11½c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11c.@11¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at from 13¼c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. C. **Amann** & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Nov. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock	77,412	105,713	116,344	668
Receipts since Nov. 1	10,442	13,437	140,405	328
Total	87,854	119,150	256,949	996
Sales since Nov. 1	25,240	16,384	49,406	449
Stock this day, Dec. 2, 1869	62,614	102,769	207,543	547
Stock Dec. 1, 1868	39,353	36,460	44,463	..
Stock Dec. 1, 1867	17,330	83,877	17,903	..
Stock Dec. 1, 1866	44,447	50,646	104,241	..

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 275,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also 33,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY has been in more demand and quoted higher, sales having been reported of 530 bbls., in lots, at $1 03@$1 05, chiefly at $1 04, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 448 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive at unchanged rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,000 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 23,500 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; and 350 boxes Bacon, chiefly at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 23,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. by sail, and 5½d. by steam, ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For the Adriatic, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869—2 o'Clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

PETITION.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church for a donation to pay assessment; in connection therewith, resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Boyd, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of assessment for the work of Church-street extension.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Morton-street, from Bleecker to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to purchase new location for the police of the Twentieth Precinct, and to dispose of present site at public auction.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To appoint Charles H. Myers a City Surveyor.

Which was adopted.

Resolutions, To pave Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, with Nicolson pavement; also, Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; to pave Thirty-first-street, from First to Second-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to build a sewer in Greenwich-street, from Barrow to Morton-street; to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue; to flag full width sidewalk on north side of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; to donate one thousand five hundred dollars to Patrick Lydon for extra services in City Department, Comptroller's Office; to place and light two gas lamps in front of Primary School number thirty-one, north side of Second-street, between Avenues C and D; to donate three hundred dollars and forty cents to the Second Church of the Evangelical Association, in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, To donate two thousand and seventy-four dollars and seventy-three cents to the Dominican Church, to pay assessments, and one thousand four hundred dollars, with interest, from July twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolutions, To pave One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; and South-street, between Catharine and Montgomery streets; to regulate and grade Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; to lay plank walks on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; to extend time for completing contract for regulating and grading One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, Eighth-avenue to East River; to donate fifty-four dollars to the German Lutheran Church; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts, and light street lamps in One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue; and in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; to place and light gas lamp number thirteen Downing-street, near Bleecker-street; to place and light street lamp on southeast corner of Sullivan and Amity streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley and McQuade—14.

Resolution, To widen Broome-street on southerly side, between Laurens and Wooster street, seventeen feet nine inches, commencing at Laurens street, and extending thence easterly one hundred and seventy-five feet.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley and McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Ward—1.

Resolution, To donate $1,500 to Thomas J. Nealis for extra services rendered in the Bureau of City Revenue, Department of Finance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley and McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the following members: Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Pinckney, Roberts—3.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MALONE, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Italian opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Miss Landsmann, Messrs. Ronconi and Errani.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
FAUST, (English opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Drayton, Bowler and Mrs. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DADDY GRAY and CHECKMATE. Leading characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Chanfrau.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
MARY WARNER. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FIRE FLY. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The persistent inharmony between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, has moved the Governments of Great Britain and France to great efforts to effect a settlement of the points at issue.

The ship *Scotswood* from New-Orleans Aug. 11, for Genoa, after having been given up as lost by the underwriters arrived at her destination on the 1st inst.

A Berlin dispatch gives currency to a rumor of the revival of the Scheswig-Holstein question, and says that important dispatches on this subject have been exchanged by the Austrian and Prussian Governments.

The bullion in the Bank of France declined 1,300,000 francs during the week ending yesterday, and in the same period the bullion in the Bank of England decreased £38,000.

The Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, has presented the Empress EUGEINE a diamond diadem worth 6,000,000 of francs.

The London *Times*, on the subject of the Irish policy of the Government, says in substance that the development of Irish demands must be stopped, as the permission to propagate such mischevious delusions will involve the Government in the guilt. If it is to be inferred that legislation is only to be limited by the demand of Irish peasants, no surprise should be felt if contempt of law ripen into violence against authority. In the meantime infractions must be punished.

M. OLLIVIER declared in a Committee of the Corps Legislatif yesterday that they must rally round the dynasty if popular excesses were to be guarded against.

GENERAL.

Advices from Wennepeg, by way of St. Paul, Minn., and Toronto, represent that the insurgents, on the 16th of November, held a council which was adjourned to the 18th without definite action. A proclamation issued by Governor MCTAVISH calling upon the people to do nothing contrary to law, produced a "marked effect." The insurgents number 500, of whom but 300 are armed, and are said to have become rather lax in their watch of the frontier. A dispatch by way of Chicago represents them as still very defiant and disposed to yield to nothing but force.

A new Postal Convention has just been agreed upon with Great Britain, by which the ocean postage between the United States and Great Britain is reduced to six cents, if paid in advance, with a fine of six cents added for nonprepayment, the arrangement to take effect Jan. 1, 1870.

The Republicans and Democrats of Boston, it is said, are dissatisfied with the nominees for Mayor, and a "Citizens' candidate" is spoken of.

A formidable alliance is said to have been formed between the Northern Sioux and Crows for a war of extermination against the settlers in Eastern Montana and Wyoming, instigated by an outlawed half breed.

The argument in the case involving the power to exclude the Bible from the public schools of Cincinnati was resumed, yesterday, in the Supreme Court in that city. No conclusion has been reached.

The election in Texas seems to progress quietly. The estimates at Houston give the State to HAMILTON by 20,000, while his friends at Austin claim he will be elected by 30,000.

The Congressional Sub Committee on the decline of the American shipping interest held their last session for taking testimony yesterday in Philadelphia. The remedies for the existing depression in nearly all cases presented themselves—a drawback of duty on materials used, or a subsidy equal to the duty when American material was used; permission to purchase foreign-built vessels, and admission to American registers, and subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers.

The Legislature of Ontario on Wednesday night voted an address to the Crown, praying that the Imperial Parliament might, by a special act, render it impossible for the Dominion Parliament to disturb the financial relations established in the "British North American Act" of 1867.

An explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday morning in the Empire mine, Wilkesbarre, Penn., by which seven or eight men were seriously injured.

The Alabama Senate was engaged yesterday on a bill to give negroes equal privileges with whites on railroads and other conveyances.

The ship *Joseph Holmes*, of Boston, Captain MOODY, from New-York for Glasgow, sprung a leak and was abandoned by the crew, who were picked up and were landed in England on Wednesday.

The Canadian authorities have summoned Colonel ERMATINGER, of Montreal, to Ottawa, with the object of intrusting him with a special conciliatory message to the discontented halfbreeds of the Red River. Colonel ERMATINGER is of mixed Indian origin.

The Western Extension Railway, from St. John, N. B., to the American boundary, was formally opened on the 1st inst.

The returns from Mississippi indicate the election of General ALCORN by a large majority. No disturbances are reported. The Republican gain in thirteen counties is over 13,000.

The "commercial" grain elevator at Cleveland, Ohio, was partially burned on Wednesday night, and 50,000 or 60,000 bushels of grain damaged by water and smoke.

The Legislature of Washington Territory desires the removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Portland to Vancouver. Accompanying this piece of information is another, to the effect, that Governor FLANDERS, of that Territory, has vetoed over one hundred acts of the Legislature, including the whole code of laws prepared by commission, and passed by both Houses.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. R. W. CLARKE, has resigned on account of his health, preferring the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue of Ohio.

LOCAL.

The dedication of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, took place last evening. There was a large attendance, including an unusual number of prominent men. Speeches were delivered by Vice-President Colfax, Governor Hoffman, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Major-General O. O. Howard, Rev. H. Ridgeway and Rev. J. Thompson.

The counting of the coin in the Sub-Treasury was finished yesterday. The amount was $75,008,100.

The Dartmouth College Association of the City of New-York celebrated its sixth anniversary by a dinner at DELMONICO'S last evening. Among the speakers were Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Andover; R. B. KIMBALL, E. A. ROLLINS, Jr., and others, RICHARD B. KIMBALL was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

Two motions were made yesterday in the Superior Court to dissolve the attachments issued against ALBERT SPEYERS, on claims arising out of the Gold Corner. The Court reserved its decision.

EDWARD H. ARTHUR, President of the Union National Bank, died yesterday morning in this City, in the 64th year of his age.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females was celebrated yesterday at the Asylum, No. 226 East Twentieth-street. The institution is flourishing.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commence yesterday, an important report was presented by the Committee appointed to consider the causes of the decline of American commerce and suggest measures of relief. A discussion ensued in which A. A. LOW, AMBROSE SNOW, (who presented a minority report,) Hon. F. A CONKLING, PROSPER M. WETMORE and others took part, and the subject was postponed for two weeks.

Reduced Taxation a Preliminary to Resumption.

The advocates of immediate resumption overlook one obstacle, which may well be pronounced insurmountable. There are, undoubtedly, valid reasons against the adoption of the measure they recommend, arising out of the present condition of trade and industry, and the tendency of any marked disturbance of values to produce widespread embarrassment and ruin. It is not possible to hasten a return to specie payments without creating panic, which is the equivalent of disaster, and without exposing the public credit to greater evils than those incident to an inconvertible currency. For either there must be contraction, which means the crushing out of a vast amount of mercantile life, or the Government must assume a responsibility which only an improbable degree of popular forbearance could render safe. Hence, as a mere matter of finance, it is desirable to approach resumption gradually,—by steps so easy and well-considered that commerce shall quietly adapt itself to the change, and that the Treasury and the banks shall acquire that mastery over their affairs which is essential to the development of public confidence.

Not less cogent is the argument derived from the amount and character of taxation, national and local. The accumulated burdens borne by the taxpayers are enormous. Only great powers of endurance, the result of a large average of prosperity, have enabled them to carry the load. They assumed it cheerfully, and with an honest purpose; and while every branch of industry and enterprise prospered under the influence of high prices, they paid their dues without a murmur. Not content with paying the interest upon indebtedness, municipal, State, or national, they have contributed freely to the liquidation of the principal. Mr. BOUTWELL's figures show the extent to which the Federal debt has been reduced; but to ascertain the whole sacrifice which has been ungrudgingly borne, we must add the sums contributed both as interest and principal on account of local liabilities connected with the war. The taxation endured for the accomplishment of these ends has been oppressive; only honest instincts have rendered it endurable,—only rich resources and indomitable energy have made it possible.

Practically, however, taxation now becomes more oppressive than ever, while the ability of the taxpayers becomes rapidly less. The reduction of taxes has not kept pace with the general decline of prices; the burden is therefore relatively greater, because the capacity to carry it is diminished. The rapid fall of the gold premium has unsettled values; all prices tend downward, and the consequent depression is aggravated by uncertainty. The West suffers especially. War prices enabled the farmers of the wheat-producing States to pay off incumbrances and acquire unwonted prosperity. The return of low prices is forcing them back to their old position. They are deeply in debt, and unable to discharge it. Present prices afford them inadequate compensation for their labor and outlays, and their requirements are being cut down by stern necessity. Everybody knows what this state of things involves. When country storekeepers cannot collect from their customers, the city merchant soon realizes the dilemma; and the bond of sympathy between the Atlantic cities and the trading communities of the West is too strong to allow of indifference on the part of either to the adverse fortune of the other. Never, therefore, has the combined taxation, national and local, seemed so formidable as it is at this moment. It was sufficiently heavy in the most prosperous times; it is terrible now that prosperity has disappeared from some sections and has been sadly dwarfed in all.

One of the most urgent wants, then, is a reduction of taxation. Some reforms may be deferred to a more convenient season. The reform that shall revise and readjust and lighten taxation is a necessity too imperative to make long delay expedient or just. There may be reasons for not precipitating it until Congress shall have matured a comprehensive financial policy—until the management of the debt be arranged upon a basis favorable for funding, and the course of the Secretary in regard to it be marked out plainly and judiciously. But reduced taxation must enter into the debt problem, the solution of which cannot be too quickly followed by all the relief which economy in expenditures, and revision and reduction in fiscal matters, will afford the taxpayers.

Now the effect of an early return to specie payments will be to aggravate the burden of taxation at a time when the country is least able to bear it. Come when it may, there are certain penalties attendant upon resumption which the most adroit statesmanship cannot wholly obviate. The debtor class—always the largest in the community—will be more or less embarrassed; values will go down; everything a man has will be worth less—everything he offers for sale will bring lower prices. There will be a period during which solvent traders will experience depression, while insolvent traders will encounter difficulty, perhaps ruin. At such a time even ordinary taxation will be burdensome. What shall be said, then, of the extraordinary taxation at present paid by the people? Simply that specie payments would render it absolutely intolerable. The farmer, receiving less for his grain, would be compelled to produce and sell more to pay his taxes. The merchant, with more bad debts, smaller profits, and a restricted and less certain market, would be required to contribute at the highest rate to the Local and General Government. The mechanic or salaried man, with income reduced, would be compelled to pay the old percentage to the tax collector. In other words, the proportion of taxes to profits and income would be enormously increased. Hard times would be rendered harder by the continuance of a scale of taxation adapted to an era of high prices and boundless enterprise and prosperity. An anomaly so glaring should not be thought of. Such taxation in such circumstances could not be collected.

We are not insensible to the desirableness of a return to specie payments. We would have that object kept steadily in view in the construction of a financial policy. But there can be no enduring resumption which is not accomplished gradually, even slowly; there can be no safe escape from the toils of an inconvertible currency which is not effected with the utmost caution and a due regard for general interests. Time and careful preparation are therefore essential elements of any policy designed to promote the change. And among the forms of preparation, reduced taxation holds a prominent place. Not until the taxes are cut down in a ratio at least equal to the decline of values attendant upon resumption, will the latter measure be possible. Theorists may talk as dogmatically as they please; special interests may call for specie payments with all the zeal of which they are capable; but the people will be heard above all. And they will protest, earnestly and righteously, against any attempt at resumption which shall not be preceded by reduced expenditures on the part of the Government, and a revision of the forms and a reduction of the amount of national taxation.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The latest advices from our Havana correspondent confirm the position we have already been compelled to take regarding the situation of affairs in Cuba. The so-called "war" is carried on with the torch, not the rifle, and the whole insurrection drags on in a line of policy at once aimless and idle. Indeed, it is not too much to say that, probably, but for the physical difficulties of campaigning (owing to the peculiar *terrain* in which the revolutionists are now operating) which present themselves to the Spanish troops, the latter might before this have made good their somewhat braggart and certainly premature claim that they had "crushed the rebellion." All this we say not in any spirit of fault-finding, for the Cubans have done their best, and half their spirit has been taken out of them by the progress of liberal ideas in Spain. Ten years ago Cuba, struggling to be free, would have provoked not only the sympathy, but possibly the aid, of the United States and other Powers. But, simultaneously with her stroke for freedom, tyranny was overthrown in Spain, and, although there is still only a blind groping for a republic in the Iberian peninsula, yet clear it is that the Spanish people are on the verge of establishing popular government and a free, if not a republican, polity. This movement, of course, coming at this special juncture, has taken half the wind out of the Cuban sails. We believe that the insurrectionary movement would have gained double the external sympathy if ISABELLA had been still on the throne—and without external help the insurrection seems unable to vindicate itself.

For at present, there is certainly nothing like the [illegible] that was shown some months ago, when the season for campaigning was less propitious. Eager newsmongers gather up every report of a brawl that can be magnified into a battle, and even that does not always stand the touchstone of investigation. Spaniards tell ridiculous stories of the number of insurgents they have killed, when they have hardly fired a shot, or found anybody to fire at. The patriots hold to their mountain fastnesses, where, probably, they can remain, if they like, forever.

It seems almost an imposition, therefore for the Government and for the Courts to be arguing in New-York on a state of facts which does not exist. This failure of promises was a leading difficulty with the vigorous Cuban argument of Mr. G. P. LOWREY, the counsel for the Junta, the other day. We freely admit that, so far as cogent and lucid reasoning was concerned, this argument was the ablest legal plea ever yet put forward in behalf of the Cuban cause, or that could well be, on the facts it assumed. But what were these assumed facts? "It is asserted as a matter of fact," says Mr. LOWREY, "that a district comprising the larger part of the Island of Cuba is in a state of revolt, in which the great majority, if not all, of the people of that district participate." Now our own advices do not so read. On the contrary, they tell us that the insurrection does *not* include the "great majority of the people." And if that be so, no subsequent persuasiveness and power in the argument can supply the facts which the Cubans themselves do not furnish by their conduct in the field.

We say this in no lack of sympathy for Cuban wrongs, or in any desire to see past iniquities perpetuated. We argue simply on the facts as presented by our own correspondent, and by all candid correspondents who have either the ability or the opportunity to tell the American people exactly what the situation in Cuba is.

What is Impending in Ireland?

There is never any knowing how much to believe of reports of coming insurrections in Ireland. A slight outbreak of local discontent is sometimes magnified into a national rising, and vague rumors of the country-side are caught up and talked about as if they were events, not words. Ireland is never without whispers of a revolution. But of late the atmosphere has been particularly threatening. The disaffected portion of the Press has made less disguise than usual about the projects entertained by Fenian and other popular leaders. Once more the British Government is said to be meditating the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. The Fenians boldly put forward the well-known "Colonel BURKE" as their candidate for the metropolitan borough of Southwark. If they confined themselves to this method of advancing their cause we should commend their discretion, and perhaps look for some curious complications in Parliamentary life. But a resort to arms is a part of their programme, and all that remains to be settled is the date.

What are we to think of this threatened insurrection? If it were attempted it must end in one of three things: England would be compelled to give up Ireland, or she would voluntarily surrender it, or the Fenians and their friends would be beaten. Now which is the most probable result of the three? Almost any moderately well informed person is competent to form an opinion on this point. England has not been at war for some years, and her fleet is considered to be in fair condition. But in our opinion it is sheer folly to discuss this side of the question. What we would ask is whether it would not be well to wait to see what the British Government really intends to do? We have never been among Mr. GLADSTONE's blind idolators, but surely we have a right to give him credit for sincerity, and for a desire to do his work like a statesman. He has solemnly undertaken to redress Irish grievances, and as an earnest of his purpose he began by abolishing the Protestant State Church. He is at this moment engaged with his colleagues in the settlemen of a comprehensive scheme for doing full and complete justice to Irish tenants and farmers. Is it worth while waiting for this scheme or not? The governments of the world generally appear to think that it is. Almost all nations unite in recommending the Irish people to assist Mr. GLADSTONE by at least postponing the threatened breach of the public peace. They have not so very long to wait. They will know what Mr. GLADSTONE has to propose before the end of March. Wrongs which have endured for seven hundred years may exist three months longer without hurting anybody very much. All true friends of Ireland must hope that the "great rising" now promised will not come off. If it does—we doubt whether poor Ireland will get much by it.

Government and Patentees.

The case arising out of the building of the *Onondaga*, of which we give a report this morning, involved one interesting question and suggested another still more so. It seems that her builders contracted with the Government first to build simply an iron-plated vessel, and were afterward directed by the Secretary of War to put over the iron plates a wooden covering and an outside thinner iron plating. This latter work was done for the Government by days' work and not by contract. After its completion the builders were sued by parties who held a patent for a "system of defensive armor for marine and land batteries," which consisted of iron plates covered with wood and again with iron, on the ground that they had infringed the patent. The Court dismisses the bill, on the ground that the builders, in what they did, were but the agents of the Government, and the Government was the offender if any one.

The question suggested is, therefore, whether the Government would be liable for this infringement. The Judge cites an English case, decided in 1865, (which, by the way, also arose out of a patent for armoring vessels,) in which it was held that the Crown had the right to use war articles, notwithstanding its being patented. Whether our Courts would hold that the sovereign people have the same prerogative as the British Crown has, may, perhaps, not be certain. It is quite clear, however, that if the Government is not called upon to deal with a patentee, as having a sole right to his invention, such patents as this will be, in connection with Government work, of little advantage to the inventor. He might prevent others from building armored vessels for sale, but that is a business which is not likely to be entered upon except under a certain agreement. This very vessel was afterward bought back from the Government by the builders and sold; but it is quite doubtful whether the patentee could found any claim against the purchasers, for if the Government has the right to use the vessel and sells her, it would seem that the same right to use her which the Government had, must be sold with her. That question was not, however, involved in this suit, which was commenced before the later purchase took place.

The Coal Question and the Duty of Congress.

Very soon after Congress meets, it will be called upon to take into consideration the popular grievance in regard to coal. New-England, New-York and New-Jersey are at issue with a few mining and railroad corporations who, by keeping the market at an exorbitant rate, are able to obstruct industries and to add another to the many ills which the poor have to bear. Where the duty of our representatives lies is clear. The question is whether they will allow themselves to be overridden by those corporations, and induced to refuse a measure of justice imperatively demanded. The case is a peculiarly hard one from a double point of view. New-England, New-Jersey and this State depend necessarily for their anthracite coal upon the mines of Pennsylvania. But the same capitalized influence controlling both mines and the railroads by which their product is distributed, the price to consumers is kept by its action at a rate which constitutes a severe burden. At the same time the Atlantic coast, which has within reach a supply of bituminous coal, at a reasonable first cost, is deprived of that supply by a tax which is at once impolitic and unjust. The tax is upheld that the mines may charge for the coal an unfair price, and that the railroads may grow richer by carrying it at charges which are beyond all reason.

The producing cost of a ton at the pit's mouth (say at Mauch Chunk) is about $1 85, to which may be added a few cents more for commission and so forth. The New-Jersey Central Railroad charges $3 a ton for freight to Elizabeth, making the total cost there about $5. But the cargo price at Elizabeth is, or was a few days ago, $8 50 a ton for lump, stove and steamer coal. We see here the enormous profits gained by the mining and railway companies, and the consequent hardship inflicted upon the public. Of course the Atlantic coast, which asks for the use of Nova Scotia coal, but is denied, fares much worse, on account of its greater distance from the mines. And the example given applies to the Reading Railroad also, which charges $2 58 a ton for the ninety miles between Port Carbon and Port Richmond. On the other hand, the Baltimore and Ohio Road, a much more expensive one as to working, from the steepness of its grades, carries coal from Cumberland to Locust Point, more than double the distance of that between Ports Carbon and Richmond, for $2 50.

The mining corporations have been enabled to produce these results by a system of regulating the market, and by producing strikes, suspensions and every possible means of alarming the public, and the railroads have abetted them. Not only have they done this, but by studious misrepresentations both have created the impression that the supply was unequal to the demand and that prices must still go higher. The consumers, however, or all of them who could do so, refused to "lay in stocks" in obedience to these alarmist cries, and the truth becomes understood that not only is the supply equal to, but largely in excess of, popular requirements. It is to be hoped that this abstinence from purchase will be persisted in. There seems indeed no reason why, in a very large number of cases, the system of laying up the Winter's supply may not altogether cease. At all events, the time has come when Congress must look the matter square in the face, and see how far it is justified in preserving a tax on Nova Scotia coal, which injures the iron manufactures of the Atlantic seaboard, which operates with unfair preference in favor of the Pennsylvania iron manufacturer, and which enables the coal interests to impose upon the poor, and obstructs every industry which depends upon coal for its working. The railroad monopolies and the miners, who sustain each other in opposing the repeal of the duty on foreign bituminous coal, must be brought to reason.

Wendell Phillips' Modest Demand.

The principal thing that Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS "asks of Congress" in his last lyceum lecture is such a trifle in itself, and so easy to be granted, that this body would be boorish to the last degree to refuse it. "What I demand of Congress," says Mr. PHILLIPS—and here it will be observed that, as usual with that orator, "we" is a mere synonym of "I," and "ask" means only "demand"—"what I demand of Congress is that it should assume the Government, which the Executive has abdicated." That is all; it is very simple, and altogether a modest request; and we repeat that Congress will show itself but a churl if it shall not make the trivial transformation that Mr. PHILLIPS suggests.

But why needs Congress to make this change in government? Because the Administration has been "guilty of a very large and grave neglect;" though what that mysterious neglect is Mr. PHILLIPS does not vouchsafe to tell his readers, leaving them to evolve it out of their own moral consciousness.

The trouble with Mr. PHILLIPS and his [illegible] that have almost passed out of remembrance, and certainly out of the scope of every-day action. "Sir," cries the vindictive lecturer, "in my view the war *has just begun*. We have fought the first skirmish." And in that confession he lets out the secret of his vituperation and rage. As a few nonsensical people at the South are employing their elegant leisure in "vindicating the principle of secession" and explaining the merits of "State sovereignty" as gravely as some eccentric astronomer might explain and advocate those of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, so, at the North, a few people are urging the abolition of slavery with a zeal which would have done them great credit forty years ago. The main difficulty in the way of their schemes is that everybody knows that slavery is abolished, and that the joyful era of peace is here. While war was in the land, we all did our best to support it heartily, and as heartily we now support and maintain peace. The Phillips school only beat the air; if it affords them any amusement to do so, by all means let them continue, it being an innocent pastime. But, while those who did "skirmish" agree that the skirmishing is over, and while those who did make war have beaten swords into ploughshares, that people may not go to war any more, it is clear that the Phillips idea is only the recurring dream of a fearful by-gone reality.

As to the other things that WENDELL PHILLIPS "asks of Congress," they are all bound up in the one "demand" already spoken of. "What I demand of Congress is to fortify against the coming magnanimity." He wants confiscation, and punishment, and all sorts of things, and his great difficulty in getting them is, as he confesses, that "the stern, rigid, indomitable, unmixed idea of justice is intolerable to the American people." When foes lay down their arms, they become with us foes no longer, but friends *Parcere subjectis* is the motto with the American as with the old Roman people; and it is for this very reason, probably, that WENDELL PHILLIPS and his school will no more get of Congress than of his fellow-citizens whom Congress represents, what he "asks."

We hope we shall not be suspected of uttering an ungenerous taunt when we say that South Carolina is not exactly in a position to talk about "pledging its last dollar and man to the Government" in case of war. We certainly mean no offence in asking whether South Carolina would not do better to think about devoting its "last dollar and man" toward the restoration of its own impoverished resources. But no; it wants a war—not, we are happy to add, with the Government, but with Spain. It cannot wait any longer for the recognition of Cuba. The thing must be done at once. And then comes the "pledge" which we have heard repeated very often of late years. We, too, should be glad to see Cuba quit of Spain, once for all; but there is no hurry about that war. Visions of falling prices and reduced taxation begin once more to float before the eyes of our people. Would it not be rather a pity to destroy the illusion this side of Christmas?

If anybody wishes to see how a fine thoroughfare may be ruined he has only to take a walk along Fifth-avenue. When the roadway was being taken up some time ago, to make room for the new composition, which was to be the wonder of the nineteenth century, we ventured to denounce the whole business as an arrant job. We were assured that we were quite mistaken, and that the new pavement would certainly last forever, if not longer. Some of the residents of Fifth-avenue were taken in by this story. They are wiser now. In the dry weather clouds of dust filled their houses, and now if they want to cross the road they are obliged to wade nearly up to their knees in mud. What will it be when snow falls, and hard frosts split up the filthy mixture of tar and old rubbish into a thousand fragments? It is too late, unfortunately, to save Fifth-avenue—but are the perpetrators of this disgraceful imposition to be allowed to spoil the whole town?

The snow-fall of yesterday, slight as it was, sufficed as a reminder of the miseries which this City was forced to endure last Winter. Are they to be repeated this season? There is no use in asserting that the streets cannot be kept free from the alternations of ice and half-frozen slush by which the comfort and health of the whole City were destroyed. There are ample provisions of funds to make it otherwise. It is intolerable that for months the snow should lie undisturbed, that the sidewalks should be dangerous, that the roads should be impassable for months together, when there is a department whose duty it is to prevent this state of things. If the pay is not enough, though it would be if there were not heavy calls made upon it by politicians, let it be raised. In the name of humanity and common decency, let us have some approach to honest service this time.

How many more warnings will people want against leaving their front doors unlocked? Within the last two or three days we have recorded nearly a dozen cases of robbery, all of which might easily have been guarded against. The particulars might stand unaltered for every affair of the kind; the family go in to dinner, the servants are busy, the thieves quietly walk in through an unfastened door or window, and presently a quantity of "portable property" is missing. People will not take the trouble to turn a key or draw a bolt. They think it is the duty of the Police to look after them. The Winter has only just begun, and the thieves have not yet shown us half they can do. If, as we suspect, some experienced hands from abroad have joined the regular fraternity, we may look out for a heavy run on the family plate and jewel boxes. Would it do any harm for householders to take a little pains in their own behalf, instead of depending on impossible achievements from the Police?

When newspapers which do not regularly employ wood engravers come out with "illustrations," the effect is generally to make us wonder whether we are really living in an era of cultivated taste, or one of sheer barbarism. A contemporary which we will not name, because it does not often run quite so wild as it does this week, comes out with what it gravely calls a "jubilee" number; not that it has existed fifty or a hundred years, but because the word jubilee sounds Scriptural and big. There are two pictures—both vile enough to be eligible for admission to the "National" Academy of Design. In one a fearful being is blowing a ram's horn—portrait, perhaps, of the writer, who elsewhere bursts forth with a strain of ecstatic rapture because a miracle has been wrought, and the paper [illegible] number of [illegible] looking persons, (in[illegible] act of taking a drink. A little dog labeled "Advance" is running away in disgust from the whole concern. It is altogether the most hideous and crazy engraving ever yet published, and by the time our contemporary has its next jubilee," we hope its ideas of art will have undergone some change. Luckily, in another part of the paper there is an essay on American Journalism, by Mr. S. BOWLES, which is alone well worth the price of the paper.

The letter from our special correspondent at Cairo, which we published yesterday, gave many interesting details concerning the scale on which the Khédive was conducting his hospitalities. Egypt *used* not to produce all the luxuries included in the bill of fare laid before the guests, but perhaps the Khédive has imported large masses of food to suit the European taste. Our correspondent's letter strengthens the impression that the Khédive must be "outrunning the constable." In days when manufactured correspondence is not infrequently sold for the genuine article, it may be permitted to us to mention that we published on Monday last the first special letter received from the East with reference to the Suez Canal. A contemporary boldly took this credit to itself yesterday, but it generally appears rather puzzled to make out where its own foreign correspondence comes from, or when it is written.

We hope it is not true that the Russian Minister to this country has denied that any cruelties have been practised toward the Jews by his own Government, because that would imply a lack of information on his part relative to events actually occurring in the dominions of his master. The cruel treatment of the Jews in Western Russia has been a subject of comment for some time in Europe. One writer says, "such heartrending, brain-maddening misery as the three million Jews in these ill-fated regions are now enduring is without a parallel in modern history." This comes from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*—one of the most careful and conscientious men who ever consented to act in a very thankless and disagreeable position, as a "special correspondent's" must always be. There can be no doubt that men, women and children have been reduced to the most horrible privations. Most nations have grown ashamed of persecuting a race whose wondrous history, and whose fortitude under vast misfortunes, would alone entitle them to forbearance and respect. It is hard to believe that a ruler who freed tens of thousands of serfs is responsible for reviving the barbarities of the middle ages.

The Red River folk with their "provisional government" and show of independent nationality, are still filling the Fenians with admiration and the keen pangs of envy. And yet these hyperborean "Reds" may only be preparing for another *fiasco*—to employ a word found in Mr. MCCOOLE's late fighting manifesto. Their provisional government was, at the date of the last account, in a state of indecision approaching that of Spain, and hesitated between a compromise with Governor MCDOUGALL, annexation to the United States, an independent Republic, or a return to the government of the Hudson's Bay Company! The end of this is evident—that last clause suggests it. They will all go to the Hudson's Bay Government, which, as most contemporary historians know, is already sold out and gone; so that the half-and-half provisionals of the Red River will, in all likelihood, go after it.

Professor STEELE, in his lecture at the Cooper Institute, drew attention to what would be an excellent addition to our amount of social science—the employment of electricity to cure diseases without knocking people down, and he shocked some persons present very agreeably by way of illustration. This use of so powerful an agency reminds us of these curious experiments lately made by M. MOUCHET, a Frenchman, who, in his book, *Chaleur Solaire*, shows how the sun, by means of burning glasses, could be made to dress victuals—"cooking carrion," as *Hamlet* would say. The Frenchman is confident that he could also move machinery with his sunbeams; which is not improbable—though, as in the case of Mrs. GLASSE's hare, we think he he would have to catch them first, in most northern climates. We suspect his machinery in Winter would have to "run on half time." Still, our STEELES and MOUCHETS, the scientific experimenters, and, as Lord VERULAM calls them, "conquerors of necessity," are highly worthy of all respect and encouragement, since their discoveries tend to increase the comfort of human society.

When monsters come, they come not singly, but in very noticeable clusters. After the Onondaga giant—to say nothing of the sea serpent seen once more by the master of a sailing vessel—we have the fragmentary monster of our Chicago correspondent; and the last seems a genuine article—an honest kind of monster—or rather the bones of some ancient mastodon, megatherium or megalonyx. We have had many specimens of such remains on this continent, such as the megalonyx of Virginia, and the bones just found in Dupage County, and described by Dr. A. H. HIATT, need not excite the doubts attached to those other wonders. They seem to have belonged to some animal of the largest size—one of the precursors of our own race on the lacustrine and jungle-covered earth—and our paleontologists will be greatly interested in "setting them up" and trying to find out the particular class to which the original owner properly belonged.

The Book of Genesis—Letter from Professor Agassiz.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Dec. 1.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Press that Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, in a lecture at Cambridge, denied the truth of the Book of Genesis as recorded in the Bible. Professor CLARK, of Scenery Hill, Washington County, Penn., sent the paragraph to Professor AGASSIZ, and received the following reply:

Dr. B. Clark, Scenery Hill, Penn.:

SIR: Two or three weeks since I received a letter from you inclosing an extract from a newspaper, regarding a lecture delivered by me in Harvard. I am little in the habit of noticing things of this kind, being convinced that often it is useless, and having become from long habit somewhat callous to misrepresentation.

Something in the tone of your letter makes me answer, unwilling to leave it unanswered, and I write to say that the statement you sent me is false. In some opening remarks of a course on geology, which I am now delivering in the University, I said that the "theological interpretation of the Book of Genesis giving six thousand years as the age of the world was a hindrance to the understanding of geological evidence, and no one who started with this idea, and allowed his researches to be influenced by it, could be a geologist."

I do not remember my exact words, the lecture being extemporaneous; but this is the substance, and I know that I did not say what your newspaper extract reports.

I am, yours, &c., L. AGASSIZ.
CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 13, 1869.

Miss Bateman in Brooklyn.

Miss BATEMAN acts at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening and to-morrow. "Mary Warner" will be the drama on both nights.

[illegible] the New Building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

[illegible] Vice-President Colfax, Governor [illegible] Wm. E. [illegible] Adams and Others.

To say that there was a large gathering present at the dedication of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, would be superfluous. The large hall and every room adjoining was crowded almost to suffocation. The main features of the building have already been published in the TIMES. A slight sketch of the history of the Association, however, may not be inappropriate. It was incorporated in July, 1852, with 173 members. The rooms first occupied were in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. DANIEL LORD, Esq., delivered an address when the society first occupied these rooms. The idea of a separate building was early thought of, and a report as to its necessity made in 1853, when the Association numbered 1,000 members. In 1854 the Association removed to rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. In 1856 a portion of the University building, No. 32 Waverley-place, was leased for three years. While in these rooms a division occurred on the question of slavery, and some 150 members seceded from the Association. In May, 1859, the Association removed to rooms corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway. In 1860 the Association moved again, this time to the Bible House. Through the efforts of this Association the Army Christian Commission was formed in 1861. In 1864 the rooms on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street were hired and fitted up. Since that time the growth of the Society has been constant. It now numbers more than 3,000 members.

The Association has had seven Presidents: O. P. Woodford, H. Crosby, S. W. Stebbins, B. F. Marriere, S. G. Goodrich, P. H. Vernon and M. E. Dodge, Jr. In 1865 the work of raising funds for the erection of a new building was seriously entered upon. In 1867 subscriptions to the fund had reached $212,000, and the six and one-half lots on which the building stands, had been purchased. On the 15th of January, 1868, ground was broken, and in October, 1868, the corner stone of the magnificent building dedicated last night, was laid.

THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

The exercises last evening were held in the large lecture room. On the platform were Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Governor J. T. Hoffman, Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., George Stuart, Major-General Howard, Hon. W. E. Dodge, Hon. Andrew Green, Drs. De Witt, Crosby, Hall and Schaff, Mr. Dabney, Mr. M. K. Jesup, General Casey, and many others.

The exercises began with a voluntary on the organ by Signor A. MORA. Rev. Dr. DE WITT then read a portion of the Scriptures.

The entire audience then joined in singing a dedicatory hymn, written for the occasion by A. D. F. RANDOPH, Esq. Rev. Dr. TYNG, Sr., then made the following dedicatory prayer:

DR. TYNG'S PRAYER.

Oh, Lord God, may Thy presence be in this Thy temple, and the whole earth keep silence before Thee. From the rising of the sun until the going down thereof may Thy name be known upon the earth and Thy saving help among all nations. Except the Lord build the house, they labor but in vain that build it. We have erected, oh! God, this house for Thee—this holy and beautiful house, which fathers have built as a temple in which their sons may praise Thee through generation and generation. We now assemble to dedicate to that holy service, and to the important and profitable uses and purposes for which it has been conceived and designed here, as the voices of prayer and praise ascend to Thee from the varied meetings in fellowship and Christian supplication and edification among those who shall assemble here. May Thy fatherly ear be opened to them at all times, and Thy heavenly blessings descend upon them from on high in boundless grace to every soul that seeks them here. Here earthly science expands and expounds itself, wonderful discoveries and effects for the exaltation and the advancement of the intellect and the character of those who mingle their studies together here. May Thy wisdom impart an ability to those who teach, and a readiness to receive improvement and advantage among those who listen to their instructions, which shall glorify Thy name, and honor the great purpose for which this house has been erected. Here, as cheerful enjoyment presents its attraction to youthful energy and youthful congregation, may Thy divine spirit always preside in the midst of those who assemble here, restraining, guiding and sanctifying the expression and the utterance of every joy; that it shall be for the promotion of Thy word and Thy authority, and for the advancement in virtue and holiness of those who participate therein. Here bodily exercise is permitted and encouraged, to establish the physical health and the ability for toil and labor among those who shall assemble here in fulfillment of that design and purpose. May Thy gracious eye at all times guard from danger, from every accident, and being the true edification, strength and ability for useful toil and honorable employment to those who are thus engaged. Here, as the ministration of Thy holy word proclaims from time to time the doctrines of a free salvation in that blessed and exalted Lamb whose precious blood alone can cleanse from sin, may Thine own spirit descend to accompany the work, carrying it home to many hearts, and sanctifying many minds, and elevating many spirits in submission and thanksgiving before Thee; and to whatever important and useful purpose this building shall be consecrated, as its history goes on, may Thy gracious acts be ever there, Thy divine Providence ever guard it, and Thy holy and heavenly blessing ever abide therein. Prosper all the undertakings that are erected here for the honor of Thy name. Here, bless the multitude of youth in this, and in succeeding generations, whom Thy providence shall lead to this vast City, filled with temptations of evil, and beset with sinners. Toward the young, let Thy divine spirit be ever sanctifying and guiding them in obtaining adequate and proper intelligence, which shall here be provided for them. And grant, oh, God! that, from generation to generation, this edifice may stand a solemn witness for the name of Jesus; aye! whose name these youth assemble to establish and dignify. Young men in a Christian association unite for mutual edification, combine to spread abroad the knowledge and the power of Thy Church; for out of Thee are increasing blessings in ever meeting and from year to year, and in generation to generation, to all those who shall occupy and dwell herein. And now, oh Lord, we dedicate this temple, thus appointed and thus prepared, solemnly to Thee. May Thy blessing rest upon all those under whose protection it has been established, and by whose wisdom and enterprise and skill it is to be maintained in usefulness and power. May thy divine acceptance and favor meet with all, meet for all who have here united in liberal gifts to advance these liberal and noble works, and may they find what they have laid out here return unto them again in greater blessings from that gracious hand. Raise in every year new friends to this Association; in every year increasingly record that fatherly love and kindness as resting upon them. May their work be prospered in the Lord, and the smile of the Lord of Hosts be ever with them. And now, in solemn consecration of this house to Thee, we desire to unite heart and spirit to give forth the sacred words of Him who has taught us thus to inaugurate His kingdom and dominion upon earth.

ADDRESSES OF THE OCCASION.

Immediately after prayer, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., delivered a short address on the future prospect of the building. He alluded in forcible terms to the great necessity of such a building, and the influence it would wield in molding the destinies of young men. He then introduced Vice-President COLFAX, who was received with hearty applause. Mr. COLFAX said:

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came hither to-night from the capital because the invitation of your officers was one I could not resist. The name of your Association embodies and betokens Christian unity, and Christian unity means Christian power and strength, but, better than all else, Christian concord and fraternity. With all the elements, and powers, and temptations of evil so thoroughly organized around us, and these outward enticements reinforced so potentially by those from within, the sharp, contentious words of doctrinal disputations and ecclesiastical strife among religious denominations are both saddening and discouraging. And my heart rejoices when I hear of Christian union, like that glorious reconciliation of the Presbyterian Assemblies—the island of antagonism which so long divided them being removed—and the reunited stream flowing onward with far more powerful and majestic current than before the separation. But I have never regarded the division of the Christian world into different denominations as necessarily an evil in its results. Surely there are more professors of religion satisfied with their creed and their church government than if there was but one denomination upon the earth. And, rightly administered, harmoniously controlled and overruled, there may be power in this apparent diversity. These various denominations may be compared to an army, with its differing and yet accordant divisions. There must be the infantry, which, after long marches, moves in serried phalanx on the foe. There must be the cavalry, with its brilliant dash. There must be the artillery, which shakes the earth with its ponderous volleys. There must be the sappers and miners, attacking and overcoming every natural obstacle to its progress. There must be the medical corps, which often wounds to save, and the commissaries, who sustain exhausted nature with their food. While on river, and lake, and seaboard alike, the navy, whose home is on the water, strengthens by monitor, and iron-clad, and frigate, and gunboat, their comrades, whose home is on the land. Each in its sphere of duty seems variant or even discordant. But, listening to the orders of the great Captain over them all, out of this apparent diversity come compact unity and resistless force. So have I regarded the various religious denominations of the world. If, beyond all that divides or distinguishes them, they can look upward, and hear the words, and obey the injunctions of the Captain of our salvation, what unconquerable power may be found in all these departments of this voluntarily enrolled army, keeping step only to the celestial music that falls upon their listening ears. One of the most gratifying and auspicious indications of religious progress in the past quarter of a century has been the birth, and rapid and vigorous growth, of the organization so widely and honorably known as the Young Men's Christian Association. It has seemed to leap, almost at one bound, full-grown into its sphere of usefulness. Disclaiming all participation in the denominational conflicts of the Christian churches, its pure, white banner has had inscribed upon it only one word. But it is a word that has solaced the poor in their poverty, the weak in their weakness, the friendless in their friendlessness, the miserable in their misery, the sick in their sickness, and the dying in their death. And that one word, under whose life-giving influence this mustard seed has grown into the mighty tree, is Christ. One great impulse given to this good work was by the United States Christian Commission during the war, twin sister to the Sanitary Commission, and both angels of mercy, that, first in the history of the world's sad wars, went out with our armies to succor and to save, and returned with their victories over suffering and disease, and even over death itself, from whose icy grasp they rescued so many tens of thousands by their more than Samaritan benefactions. In that Christian work the division walls of sects were often broken down. Patriotism softened antagonizing hearts, and humanity welded them together in this labor of love. Besides lifting the nation to a higher plane of benevolence than it had ever before touched, another of its triumphs was in enlisting, in a joint and harmonious work, those who, from opposing pulpits, had often preached opposing sermons at each other. Of the special objects of the Association in this City others are to speak to-night. I can only remark that if it has been justly said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, how much nobler the glory of him who rescues one tempted fellow-man from the dangers of temptation. If we are commanded to pray "Lead us not into temptation," how can we adequately honor him who leads us out of temptation, and places our feet upon a rock of safety? His is the right to a royal title, as, indeed, one of the children of God. More even than this, if more were possible. Property may perish, man may die, this magnificent building may pass away; no, not "may"—all this shall happen. But a good deed never dies. It is as immortal as the throne from whence all good emanates. It will live in its example, it will live in its fruits, it will live in itself, indestructible, even when earth and sea and sky are known no more forever. It is, too, the richest fortune in life, the most priceless possession at death; for, after enjoying the inner consciousness of its happiness here, inspiration assures you that you shall listen to its record hereafter, when the whole world will listen to it too. I would not derogate from the great and beneficent influence of church associations in their respective spheres of duty and religious progress. But after all they are but planets, deriving their power to sweep in their wide-reaching orbits, from the great central sun, which is the Throne of God. Pardon me if I remind you here, in closing, of JOHN WESLEY'S memorable dream. You remember that he thought he stood at the very gate of Heaven, and he asked, thinking first of the denomination he loved above all others, "Are there any Methodists there?" And over the battlements came the answer, "No." "Are there then any Presbyterians there?" was the next inquiry. But the same voice again replied, "No." And thus he asked of Episcopalians and Baptists, and all, with similar responses. But at last he despairingly inquired, "Who, then, are there?" And the answer came back, full of melody and love, "Christians;" and the gates opened, and there was no strife, nor discord, nor antagonism there, but all was unity, and peace and joy. So may I be allowed to say, that while each Church may be a pillar of beauty and strength in a majestic and divine temple of faith, your Association is like the dome, which unites while it protects all, and on which is emblazoned, in letters resplendent with more than the light of the sun at noonday, these words of love and power, "Christian unity."

Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, narrated a dream he had some years ago, on the necessity of having a place where young men could go to. He was glad to find his dream realized. Millions were spent to build club houses, but no money could be better spent than that devoted toward the erection of this building. He was an advocate of muscular Christianity, and was glad to find the building would be devoted to training the youth in everything which could make them successfully fight the battle of life.

Rev. Dr. KENDRICK remarked that the building was a grand Ebenezer, definitely marking the triumph and progress of Christianity. It was a magnificent house, to which the cream and cheese of clergymen could not except. It was not a club house, but a sacred secular edifice.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from associations in Baltimore, Montreal and Brooklyn.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

Governor HOFFMAN was the next speaker. His appearance was the signal of loud applause. He said that Rev. Dr. KENDRICK was placed in a very dangerous position, being sandwiched between two men whom an uncharitable world persisted in calling politicians. Anywhere but in the midst of a Christian association he might have felt the need of muscular Christianity, but in that building he was free from danger. He came as Governor of the State of New-York to tender official congratulations upon the completion of that beautiful building; it deserved not only his personal sympathies, but the official sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the State. He did not forget when he first came to New-York, twenty years ago. Then the boarding houses lay south of the City Hall and Fourteenth-street was away out of town. Beyond Fourteenth-street only a few hardy pioneers had dared to plant their residences. The great City had so grown itself that of those in attendance two-thirds were above Twenty-third-street. But then the club houses and churches were all below—now all were above. The City had grown in wealth and power, and they would help to make it grow. There were young men present who knew what it was to reside in a great city, without knowing where to go for social enjoyment, and absolutely homesick. The necessity for such a building was therefore apparent. The object of the organization was to do good, and that ought to be the great fundamental idea of the Christian no matter of what persuasion. It was to reach men's hearts by the power of good works, to teach love, to approach through love and charity the hearts of men of all denominations and nationalities. No association could prosper if it had a spirit of intolerance and judged men's moral standard by their own. Even legislative enactments could not change men's consciences, and even statutory enactments were found to be often made to punish that which was not in itself wrong, but which was perhaps misused. Let the temple stand devoted to good works, a gathering place for all the population of this vast City, a monument of energy. And, my friends, notwithstanding I have said something in favor of legislation, I beg to assure you, if you need anything this Winter to help you with this enterprise—if you come to Albany, unless the bill is a very objectionable one, I will promise not to veto it. [Great laughter and applause.]

Letters were read from Governor FISH, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR and Governor BUCKINGHAM, excusing non-attendance.

Major-General O. O. HOWARD delivered a stirring address on the grand work accomplished by the Association in Washington, its noble object, the results expected, and the necessity of constant work in order achieve something toward the conversion of sinners.

Other addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., after which the dedication ceremony concluded.

Singular Attempt at Suicide.

A singular attempt to commit suicide occurred last evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, upon the North River. ROBERT LUNON, a newly-arrived emigrant, sprang into the water from the ferry boat *Morristown*, just after she had left her slip at the foot of Barclay-street, in this City. He had not been long in the water before he began to cry for help. Citizens and boat hands rushed to his rescue, and he was soon taken out. He was taken to the Station House and cared for. He there stated that he intended to commit suicide, but that had he known that the water was as cold as it was he would not have attempted it then. The motive of the act was the loss of his wife. He had sent her from Germany by the ship which sailed just previous to that which brought him hither. Upon his arrival here he discovered that she had deserted him and had married another man. Since then he has been in a half-insane state.

New-York State Poultry Show.

This exhibition, though only the second of the Society, is a most admirable one. The fish ponds are arranged and prove a most charming addition to the show. J. H. STACK, of Bloomsburg, N. J., exhibits in this line. He has brought specimens of trout of different ages and development. In the first stage are seen the ova placed in shallow tin boxes on tiny rods of glass. In the second stage are small trout of different sizes, all, however, nine months old; and in the third stage are adult trout. Dr. STACK has made a most singular discovery in the natural history of fishes. The cold-blooded creatures, he says, are highly capable of affection one for another. In one of his ponds are a pair of trout, male and female, that for several months have been inseparable. The female is of a most tyrannical disposition. She has lost one eye in some one of her many encounters. On the other hand, the male is gentle and submits most readily to her furious temper. The system of hatching fish above referred to is the same as that carried out by Colonel BUCKLAND, in the River Tay, in Scotland, and is not only a most interesting process but also a highly lucrative one. Since its introduction into the British Isles the river fisheries have grown tenfold more profitable. The grown fish feed on flesh in default of small fishes. The ova and troutlets are safely and easily carried any distance either by rail or steamer.

The poultry are in all respects first-class birds. Mrs. MARY SHURLOCK exhibits largely. We wish more American ladies would follow her example. Mrs. [illegible], also, has contributed some very high-classed birds. Mr. D. GAVIT's crested turkey is a most singular example of the turkey species. He ought to take a gold medal; his unique appearance alone entitles him to it. Some bronzed turkies are noble looking, and their weight is beyond that of the usual run of turkies. The Aylesbury ducks rival those of Birmingham, as also do the geese of several varieties, both domestic and wild. Brahmas, Hombergs, Polish fowls, Cochin and game birds are there in abundance, and the difficulty for the judges will be to choose among so much excellence. There is not one bad coopful in the entire show. CLUTON's portable folding coop is such a boon to breeders that we are happy to call public attention to it. It is light and safe and commodious, and packs easily. The good people of New-York have a treat before them in this exhibition.

CASTE.

Senator Sumner's Address at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Last Evening.

A numerous and highly intellectual audience was present at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, drawn thither to listen to a discourse on "Caste," the orator of the occasion being Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, United States Senator from Massachusetts. A very large proportion of the audience was made up of ladies. At 8 o'clock Mr. SUMNER made his appearance on the platform, and was greeted with applause. He began by saying that fifteen years since, amid the contest with slavery, he spoke from this platform. Since then men have died, and men have lived in their works. A note which he found on the desk before him reminded him of this. He then read the note, which mentioned the fact that JOHN BROWN died on the 2d of December—this being the anniversary of his death. In asking the auditory to consider the question of caste, he begged them to remember that it was opposed to God's law, which proclaimed the unity of the human family. He found it easy for himself to discard all distinctions made because of the accident of birth. Because man is black or yellow he is none the less a man. Did time permit he would unfold the function of Government as bearing on this great question. The time was at hand when Government will be regarded simply as the science of justice on earth. But to apply this science we must understand the laws which govern it. "Know thyself," was the motto inscribed on the temple at Delphi. The oracle is dead, but the sentiment lives, and will survive the ages. St. Augustine says: "Men admire the altitude of mountains, and the rolling of great waves, but forget themselves." Taking counsel from the most persuasive of the Christian Fathers, he proposed to consider the position of man in the universe. Caste was a term describing a condition of things known in India—that India whose practical condition was born of impossible fable. "Caste" was modern, it came from the Portuguese *casta*, and meant that the condition of the father, be it high or low, descended absolutely to the child. After describing the caste distinction of the Hindoos, Mr. SUMNER proceeded to say: Now in our own Republic, born of yesterday, the Brahmin is the white man, and the claim is put forward that this is a white man's Government; and as if confident that this assumption needs and demands apology, it is boldly put upon the ground that men are not all of one common origin. The Scriptures tell us differently. St. Paul, when standing in the midst of Mars Hill, said, "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth." When the advocates of caste are thus driven from a scriptural foundation, they take refuge in science. But in this science is at fault. Originally the whole human family was divided into four castes, or differences in complexion, or in configuration of the head, or in language. An honest and well-meaning German brought into these divisions another class—the Caucasian; and at this time the attempt is made to divide the race into sixty-five distinctions. Philology, however, has lately proven to us that all languages have one common stock; and the Sanscrit to-day stands forth as the first language of the human family. The speaker then went on to show that over and above all the divisions of the human race there was one universal ordering law; that there was in all the distinctions of the race a common tendency in physiognomy; that to each and every one was given that great instrument of the Creator, the human hand. He quoted from HUMBOLDT, who insists on the unity of the human family, and repels the idea that there are on earth superior and inferior races of men. Anatomy testifies that mankind are emphatically one.

Mr. SUMNER adduced a variety of illustrations of the leading idea of his lecture, and closed by saying: Drive caste from this Republic, and it will become, like Cain, a fugitive and vagabond on the earth. He pleaded for humanity; he pleaded especially for the African. He may be barbarous and savage now; so have others been. If we are his superiors, by so much the more are we bound to be his helper; by so much the more are we bound to assist in elevating him. To whom much is given, from him much will be required. Let the law of unity be practically enforced here, and it will be spread abroad over the earth with speed. We have great powers at hand, the printing press and the steam engine and others, by means of which knowledge is not only carried forward but fixed; like the wheel of the Alpine engine, it cannot turn backward. These are greater than Greece and Rome, and we can better lose Homer and Virgil than the printing press and the steam engine. Add to these their young handmaiden, the electric telegraph, and what is there of culture and of virtue—if indeed virtue be not the highest culture—that man may not reach? The promises of Christianity, in harmony with the promises of science, will make for us the noonday of glory, national and universal. Let caste be stricken out and our great Republic will become more than ever an example, and every nation of the earth will feel its influence. The great question of caste cannot be settled save on the ground of justice. Often had he said, in other places, and in reference to another matter, no question in agitation can be settled except on the ground of justice and right. He said the same now regarding this question of caste. It is agitating our people as once did the issue of slavery, and will never find its solution until the eternal principle of justice prevails. In conclusion he asked his auditory to consider this question calmly. Let the Chinese have an equal chance with all the others. Our nation is typical of the very law of unity. Here are all distinctions of race, all differences of caste will be lost by mingling together in one grand nationality, as the waters of the distinctive rivers lose their identity in the vast ocean into which they pour.

Senator Sumner's Address To-night.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER delivers his great speech on "Caste," at Steinway Hall, to-night. The orator will, without doubt, have an audience largely composed of the most intelligent classes of our people. There is a very general desire to hear his latest utterance on this fruitful topic, and those who defer obtaining their tickets until after nightfall will have a slim chance of gaining admission to the Hall. The address will not be delivered again in this City.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI.

Anniversary Dinner at Delmonico's—Speeches by Senator Patterson, Rev. Dr. Taylor, R. B. Kimball, and Others—Annual Election of Officers.

The Alumni of Dartmouth College residing in this City and vicinity, who number between one and two hundred, and who have organized themselves into a society called the "Dartmouth College Association of the City of New-York," celebrated their sixth anniversary by a dinner at DELMONICO'S last evening. Among the prominent Alumni and invited guests present, were Senator Patterson, of New-Hampshire; President Aiken, of Union College; Benj. F. Flanders, Ex-Governor of Louisiana; Richard B. Kimball, author of *St. Leger*; President Samuel Taylor, of Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.; Professor Mark Bailey, of Yale College; Professor Woodman, of Dartmouth; Edward De Forest; John H. Hand, Esq.; Daniel G. Rollins, Jr.; Edward Tuck, Ex-Vice-Consul to Paris, and others.

CYRUS P. SMITH, Esq., Vice-President of the Association, presided, in the absence of DAVID E. WHEELER, the President, and on the removal of the cloth inaugurated the intellectual part of the entertainment by calling upon the company to sing the "Dartmouth Ode," written by Professor ORDRONAUX, and beginning with the words, "*Gaudeamus frates, nunc tollamus vocem.*" At the conclusion of the ode, which was sung by the entire company standing, Professor PEASLEE read a letter from Rev. A. D. SMITH, President of Dartmouth College, who regretted his inability to be present on account of illness, and congratulated the Alumni upon the increased prosperity of the College, financially and otherwise, and announced a new contribution of $5,000 to the College library from a lady of Boston.

The Chairman then proceeded with the regular toasts in their order, as follows:

1. *Our Good Mother's Second Century.* Response by President AIKEN, of Union College.
2. *The Age.* Response by Professor JOHN ORDRONAUX.
3. *The Annual Dinner of the Alumni in New-York.* Response by G. D. ROLLINS, Jr.
4. *The Supreme Court of the United States.*
5. *The Congress of the United States.* Response by Senator PATTERSON.
6. *Collegiate Education.* Response by R. B. KIMBALL.
7. *The State of New-Hampshire.* Response by Ex-Governor GOODWIN, of New-Hampshire.
8. *Our Sister Columbia.*
9. *Dartmouth's Boys in New-York.* Response by H. RUSSELL.
10. *The Revenue of the Country.*
11. *The Press.* Response by MATTHEW HALE SMITH.
12. *The Medical Profession.* Response by Professor PEASLEE.

Chief Justice CHASE had promised to be present, and was expected to respond to the fourth toast, but at the last moment sent a letter announcing his inability to attend.

D. G. ROLLINS, Jr., made a very humorous response to the third toast, which kept the company in a roar of laughter.

In the fifth regular toast, Senator PATTERSON responded, by alluding to the roll of graduates of Dartmouth College who adorned the annals of our country in the Congress of the United States—WEBSTER, CHOATE, CHASE, and scores of others. He thought he might say of the public men of Dartmouth as a chaplain in the House of Representatives once said in his prayer: "O Lord, Thou hast governed the world for nearly 6,000 years, and in the main Thou hast governed it well." If statesmen guide the stream of nature well, it is all they can do. At no time in our history was there more need of enlightened statesmanship than at present. The material progress of the age had changed the face of the world, and correspondingly changed the duties and studies of statesmanship. The colleges of the country must lay the foundation of modern statesmanship; they must be true to the ideas and tendencies of our time. Blot out Oxford and Cambridge from England and she would be the England of the fifteenth century instead of the England of to-day. Thoroughness of culture should characterize modern collegiate education—thoroughness in the languages, in the sciences, in history, in political economy, and in all the branches of knowledge that go to make up an educated man.

To the sixth regular toast RICHARD B. KIMBALL responded by saying that it was hardly necessary to commend collegiate education to an audience composed of the Alumni of Dartmouth. We lived in an age extraordinary above all things for its material advancement, and he was sorry to say that collegiate education in this country did not keep pace with that material advancement. There were men among us who opposed Latin and Greek, or even all collegiate education, or any education that did not have special reference to fitting a man for the immediate business which he was to follow. A true education, in his opinion, should have some reference to man as an immortal being, who was to live hereafter, and it should be such as to fit him for a future existence as well as for the present—for spiritual as well as material things. In a word, education should be what the name implies—*educo*—the leading out of a man from himself; the unfolding of his higher nature and the exaltation of his soul above the grosser and more material interests by which he was surrounded. In conclusion he thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him by electing him its President for the ensuing year.

Excellent speeches were made, in response to toasts, by Dr. TAYLOR, Professor PEASLEE, Professor ORDRONAUX, President AIKEN and others.

At a business meeting, held previous to the banquet, R. B. KIMBALL, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, T. W. JONES, Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, and Professor ORDRONAUX, Vice-Presidents; D. G. ROLLINS, Jr., Treasurer, WALTER GIBSON, Recording Secretary, and Brigadier-General C. A. CARLETON, Corresponding Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

Ledwith Mass Meeting.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Judicial District, in favor of the election of THOMAS A. LEDWITH as Police Justice, was held last evening at Keller's Sixteenth Ward Hall, No. 263 West Seventeenth-street. Within the hall Mr. GEO. STEVENSON presided, and speeches were made by JOHN A. ROGERS, D. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. RAFFERTY and others. A bonfire was kindled in the street in front of the hall, where a large crowd collected, and was addressed by Messrs. LEONARD J. HAAS, M. T. KEELER, HENRY F. RANNY and others.

Register To-Day!

To-day and to-morrow the Boards of Registration will be in session in this City for the purpose of enrolling the names of voters at the Charter election. If those classes of our citizens who are most deeply interested in securing a good City Government would only religiously register and vote, what a pleasant town to dwell in this might become! But they will not; and, as usual at the Charter election, the vote will be light and one-sided.

Twelfth Ward Police Justice Meeting.

There was a large attendance Wednesday evening of the citizens of Manhattanville at Prior's Hall, to ratify the nomination of one of their own residents, STINSON MCIVER, for Police Justice of the Ninth District.

Speeches were made by ROSWELL D. HATCH, Dr. O'REILLY and others, urging Mr. MCIVER for the position as a most competent and worthy gentleman, declaring that he was not a hack politician nor a Ring man, but one opposed to the corrupting influence of the Tammany party in the ward, depending for his support upon the parents whose children he had taught so well as a teacher in the public schools.

Seventeenth Ward German Independent Citizens' Meeting.

A large mass meeting was held by the German Independent Citizens' Associations of the Seventeenth Ward at Columbia Hall, No. 197 East Fourth-street, last night, Mr. JACOB BISSINGER presiding. The nomination of the following candidates at the coming Charter election was ratified: For Police Justice, Francis V. Euring; For Civil Justice, William H. Kircheis; for Alderman, Nicholas Seger; for Assistant Alderman, Christopher Flecke; for School Trustee, Charles Kinkel. Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing political corruption, and pledging support to the candidates. Speeches were made by Messrs. Fred. Homrighausen, Christopher Flecke, William H. Kircheis, Henry Wehle, Francis V. Euring, Charles Kinkel and others.

Assistant Alderman—Twenty-first District.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, the Republican and citizens' candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Twenty-first District, should receive the hearty support of every honest voter in his district. As a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the last two years he has shown himself a faithful and vigilant guardian of the best interests of his constituents, and an uncompromising foe of corruption and jobs of every kind.

Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee held its usual monthly meeting last evening, at the rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. Mr. GRIDLEY, the President, occupied the chair. After the calling of the roll by the Secretary, there was a little informal discussion in regard to the finances. One member of the Committee announced that the organization was out of debt. This was received with applause. Mr. IRA O. MILLER, the Treasurer, informed the audience that he was ready to make his report, and it was finally arranged that the Executive Committee should hold a meeting at the same place on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of settling up the financial affairs of the organization.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention.

The Tammany delegates to the Twenty-first Aldermanic District Convention met again last evening pursuant to adjournment, and, after balloting for a long time, again failed to agree on a nominee, the result being that both of the parties balloted for—WM. MCMANUS and JOHN SHELLEY—will run independently, and no nomination will be made.

Tammany Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting to indorse the Tammany nominees was held last evening at the Gardens, corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. Several thousand people were present. Hon. JAS. D. REYMERT presided. Speeches were made by Judge CURTIS and Messrs. CONNELLY, COSTELLO, THOS. C. FIELDS and others. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Tammany Accused of Breaking Faith with the Germans.

At a meeting of the German Independent Club last evening, at the corner of Seventieth-street and Broadway, Mr. JOHN A. STEMLER denounced the manner in which Tammany Hall broke faith with the Germans of the Seventh Judicial District in not giving them, as promised, a German nomination for Civil Justice.

Political Brevities.

The Citizens' Rights Association of the Ninth Ward, last evening, nominated ED. TAYLOR for Police Justice; A. J. DELANY for Civil Justice, and indorsed J. E. MCVEANY for Alderman, and JAS. CUMMINGS for Assistant Alderman.

JAMES REED has been nominated for Assistant Alderman by the Mozart Aldermanic Convention of the Eleventh District.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at No. 470 Grand-street last evening, to ratify the nominations of JOHN H. DUSENBURY for Alderman and GEORGE W. JARVIS for Assistant Alderman of the Sixth District. Speeches were made by Colonel BARRY, JOHN B. JARDINE, ENOS ELLIOTT and several others. Resolutions were passed and the meeting adjourned.

THEODORE ALLEN'S nomination by the Democratic Union Party (both Waterbury and Smith Ely) was ratified last evening by a meeting held for that purpose at No. 242 Spring-street. The meeting was well attended.

The American Institute—Awards to Exhibitors.

The managers of the thirty-eighth Fair of the American Institute have awarded the first premium for engines to the Harris steam engine, with Corliss cut-off, of Providence, R. I. They have also awarded the first premium to BABCOCK & WILCOX for the best automatic valve gear. At a meeting of the members of the Institute last evening, Mr. GREELEY presiding, it was decided to give a series of scientific lectures this Winter, similar to those of last year. They will

HAYTI.

Salnave's Late Move—His Steamer [illegible] Makes Common Cause with the Revolutionists—Foreigners Needing Aid—Salnave's Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

SALNAVE seems to be preparing for the worst. He is concentrating his forces and putting up cannon wherever there is an available place in the city, in defense of himself. The palace is surrounded with cannon, also; and it is said it is SALNAVE'S intention to pull down the buildings and houses in the neighborhood of the palace the better to protect his position. It is reported that the steamer *Pequod* has made common cause with the revolutionists. It is anticipated that the present warlike appearance of things here is the precursor of bad times and great trouble for the city. At the present time there is not a single man-of-war of any nation in port, to protect foreigners in case of emergency. General VIL LUBIN arrived here and was well received by President SALNAVE, who immediately appointed him to the command of Fort Bizoton, from which place, however, he has suddenly disappeared. Produce is coming in, but business is stagnant. Exchange is at 2500.

PROCLAMATION BY SALNAVE.

The following proclamation, which confirms the news of CHEVALIER'S defection, appeared in the Government organ, the *Moniteur*, the 6th of November:

To the People and to the Army:

HAITIANS: After the unfortunate surrender of the army of Gonaives, under the command of VICTORIN CHEVALIER; after the unwarrantable and extravagant acts he had committed at the capital during my sojourn at Camp Bondet, I nevertheless ventured to nominate him to the high position of Minister of War and Marine, to satiafy his insatiable ambition and the better to have an eye upon his injurious and hypocritical retrogressions.

Shortly after, at the head of the army besieging Jacmel, he has from the nature of his high functions—after two months' sojourn before that city—betrayed my confidence and raised the standard of revolt at the head of the army he commanded, without reflecting that he contributed, by that act of infamous treason, to augment the evils which for so long a time afflicted our unfortunate country.

Haytians! It is on the 4th of this month of November that VICTORIN CHEVALIER betrayed his command, in pretending that the army under his orders had voluntarily bestowed on him the title of chief of the popular army, and in using the name of General VIL LUBIN as Provisional President, and in seeking, finally, to seduce from allegiance General JEAN CHRISOSTOM NHYSSE, Commandant of the Department of the West, and HECTOR REBECCA, Commandant of the District of Leogane. These two honorable officers have done their duty toward me by remitting me their dispatches addressed to them. They have done worthily. I congratulate them.

This act, without example in our political antecedents, instead of enfeebling me, adds to my stability, for, as I have promised to the nation, in the face of God and of man, I will chastise all these traitors; I will purge society from these ambitious men who infest it; I will reëstablish public order and national security.

In consequence thereof, VICTORIN CHEVALIER, Ex-Secretary of State for War and Marine, is placed without the pale of the law. All citizens are invited to abandon him, and the officers generally of the army are absolved from all obedience to him.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, 6th November, 1869, and the sixty-sixth year of independence.

S. SALNAVE.

Some Reasons Why the State Should Not be Divided.

From the Utica Herald, Dec. 2.

In part influenced by the gross frauds perpetrated in New-York City and Brooklyn, the cry was raised last Winter by certain interior journels, "Divide the State and let the river counties set up for themselves and work out their own salvation." The recent election experience has renewed the agitation which had subsided for a time. It is urged that Democratic frauds will continue to deprive the honest majority of the voters in the State of the controlling voice; that the Legislature as now constituted cannot retain purity so long as New-York City influences are felt in its halls. Hence, let us separate and give over to its consequences the wickedness of the eastern counties.

Such counsels seem to us both unwise and ungenerous. Unwise, for the reason, because the interior State would be at the mercy of Manhattan, as the new State would probably be called, for a seaport. Ungenerous, in that the division would consign Manhattan irretrievably to the grasp of corruptionists. The great State of New-York cannot afford to be cut in two. Its position in the family of States is now commanding; its influence is great, and only restrained from being greater by fraud; its interests in the Erie Canal, the Hudson River and the seaport are identical. There are good men and true in the City, men who labor with a will to stay, and expose wrong doing. They look to the central and western counties to sustain them in their work. They know that by such help alone can they ever hope for protection from municipal corruption. It is the duty of the entire State to render such assistance. It is a long road that knows no turn. The present reign of fraud must come to an end. That end may be hastened by earnest coöperation on the part of the interior counties with the honest workers of the Metropolis.

The interior of the State cannot permit itself to be cut off from the sea—more especially as its market-place would be under control of the very influences from which it calls for separation. The city will oppose division, as it finds municipal expenses sufficiently onerous, without the additional burden of sustaining a separate State Government. State pride alone should be sufficient assurance against division. Let us hear no more of it, but instead, let us have united endeavors to put down and rise above corruption.

The Powell Expedition—Fate of the Howlands and Dunn.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Nov. 25.

We are in receipt of the following letter from an old friend in Southern Utah. It doubtless is conclusive as to the fate of the three missing men of the Powell party. We hope to learn more particulars before long:

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Nov. 11.

W. N. BYERS: Your letter received per last mail. In reply I will state that there were three men of the Colorado Exploring Expedition, under Major POWELL, killed by Indians about thirty or forty miles from this place. Friendly Indians came in and stated that three white men were found in a perishing condition by the Kibatheis, and were brought into their camp, fed and recovered, and sent forward from this place on the regular trail; that on their way they came across a squaw gathering seeds, and that they debauched and shot her. This enraged the tribe, and they were pursued, foully murdered, and left for wolves to eat—not allowing whites even to go and bury them. It has been very well ascertained that the whole of this was a sheer fabrication, and that the Indians wantonly murdered the three men for what they had.

I talked with Major POWELL about these men, but did not write down the names. They left the Major and party at the mouth of the Pahsear, a creek emptying into the Colorado, about one hundred miles southeast of this. On account of the danger of passing down the rapids, they chose the dangers of land travel. The Major gave them his firearms and ammunition. The party had little food, so they had to hunt for a living.

Major POWELL arrived here in seven or eight days after the three left him, all safe, and was anxious about the others.

I will take all possible measures to obtain all the facts and particulars in the matter, and write you. I don't think the bones have been buried. Some friendly Indians might be induced, by good pay, to go out and gather and bring in the bones if desired. Yours truly, J. E. JOHNSON.

The Christmas Annuals.

All the London Christmas annuals have now come, and BRENTANO has them. Among them is Miss BRADDON'S *Belgravia Annual*, full of the most ghostly of ghost stories and sensational literature, and TOM HOOD'S *Comic Annual*. By the last English steamer BRENTANO also received the *Englishwoman's Almanac*, the last numbers of *Chambers*, and the *Sunday at Home* and the *Leisure Hour* for December.

Scientific Lectures.

The second course of scientific lectures before the American Institute, will be held in the great hall of the Cooper Union, commencing on Friday, Dec. 17, 1869, and continuing each Friday until Jan. 28, 1870. The lecturers are President WHITE, of Cornell University; Professor J. L. MORSE, of Salem, Mass.; Professor BARKER, of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.; Professor J. C. DRAPER, of New-York; Professor NEWBERRY, of New-York; Professor BASCOM, of Williams College, Massachusetts, and Dr. GOULD, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON.—Messrs. T. ROESSLE & SON, formerly of the Delavan House, Albany, and present proprietors of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, have opened the Arlington, a first-class hotel in every respect, in Washington, D. C.

Decision on Steam Engines.

The Harris Steam Engine (Corliss cut off) was awarded the first premium at the National Fair of the American Institute, held in New-York in 1869, for its superiority in economy in fuel, regularity in speed, perfect construction, accessibility of all its parts. Send for a circular. One eighty, one forty and three thirty-horse-power engines ready for delivery. WM. A. HARRIS, Providence, R. I. New-York office, No. 69 Murray-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color without risk of any disgusting consequences.—*Advertisement.*

Notes for December, Addressed to the Feeble and Debilitated.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with rubust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing in* as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers, depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the Winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telographic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: The Removal of the Remains of Mr. Peabody; Fenian Disturbances; Agitation in Commercial Circles.

FRANCE: Impeachment of Ministers Demanded; Comments on the Emperor's Speech.

SUEZ: Continuation of the History of the Great Work; The Difficulties Met and Surmounted; The Help Received from the Egyptian Government; The Preparations for the Celebration; Who Were Present; How They Were Received and Disposed of.

CHINA: Interview with the Chinese Embassy at Pekin; Why Ratification of the Treaty is Deferred; Confidence in Mr. Burlingame.

RUSSIA: Proposal to Commence the Cultivation of Cotton.

CUBA: More Reinforcements Received.

General Topics.

THE WEST: Report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade; Great Progress in Manufactures; Free Traders in the West; Resumption of Specie Payments; Wild Views of Finance.

MISCELLANEOUS: Another Large Bank Robbery; General Wilson's Lecture on Jeff. Davis; Sketch of the Leader of the Red River Rebels; A Battle in Kentucky; Fearful Typhoon off the Japanese Coast—The *Idaho* disabled; The New-Orleans Frauds; The *Pall Mall Gazette* on Mr. Peabody; The Public Debt Statement; The Sinking Fund and Special Purchase Bonds; Expenditures of the Navy Department; The Pacific Mail Steamship Lines; The Busteed Case; The Circuit Judgeships; The Bible in the Public Schools.

Political.

Woman's Suffrage Meeting; The Elections in the Southern States and Minnesota; Latest Returns.

Local.

OUR OLD FOLKS: How the Churches are Caring for Them; The Various Charitable Institutions in this City—where they are, and how they are supported.

ERIE: Continuation of the Suit against Commodore Vanderbilt; Interesting Testimony of Daniel Drew, Alexander Allaire and Others; The Injunction against Ramsey and Others; The Right of one Judge to Review the Decision of Another.

MISCELLANEOUS: Another Fish Story; The Hell Gate Removal; The Drawback Frauds; Good News for Masons; Conclusion of the Inquest in the Galler-Wedekind Case; A Bold Crime; Naval Intelligence; Banquet of the St. Andrew's Society.

Agricultural.

The Construction and Management of Dairies; Seedling Peach Trees; Work for the Vineyard; Warm Beds for Pigs; Farmer's Head Work; Conclusion of the Georgia State Fair; the New-York Poultry Show; English Farm Boys on Their Way to Kansas; Review of the Markets.

Editorial Comments.

Barnard *vs.* Barnard—How a Judge Protects the Erie Ring; America and China; The Germans and the Duty of the Republican Party; the Democratic Programme; the Georgia Imbroglio; the Public Debt Statement; the Proposed Isthmian Canal; Peru and the Spanish Gunboats.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BEACH—ANDREWS.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. J. Eaton Smith, assisted by Rev. Dr. Short, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, of New-York, to CAROLINE E. ANDREWS, of Westport. No cards.

BOCKEE—ROFF.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869, by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN J. BOCKEE, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MATTIE L., eldest daughter of Erastus W. Roff.

DEMERITT—LAW.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the St. James Hotel, in this City, by Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of the Church of the Messiah, CHAS. H. DEMERITT, of Boston, Mass., to Miss EMMA W. LAW, only daughter of Mr. Alex. Law, of New-Canaan, Conn.

MERRYWEATHER—WEDDLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at Summerfield M. E. Church, by Rev. WM. S. Studley, GEORGE MERRYWEATHER to MAGGIE, daughter of Thos. Weddle.

MEEKS—WOODWARD.—By Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Fisher, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, ROBERT T. MEEKS, of this City, to SARAH E., daughter of John S. Woodward, Esq.

SMITH—BAMBER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. S. Singfried, at the residence of the bride's parents, Newark, N. J., Mr. ALBERT J. SMITH to Miss BELLE M. BAMBER. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, President of the Union National Bank, in his 64th year.

Funeral services on Sunday next, at Calvary Church, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

AVERELL.—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, MARGARET A. AVERELL, wife of Thomas J. Averell, and daughter of the late Robert Dodge, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Union-av., near Meserole, Greenpoint, on Friday, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BUTCHER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at his residence, SAMUEL BUTCHER, Esq., of Banner Cross, Sheffield, England.

[illegible] the funeral from [illegible] Thirtieth-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DISBROW.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, [illegible] widow of the late Wm. H. Disbrow.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, [illegible] st., to-day, (Friday,) 3d inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in her own lot, in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at his late residence, No. 413 West 23d-st., SAMUEL S. DAY, Jr., aged [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of York Lodge No. 197, F. and A. M., Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, Palestine Encampment No. [illegible], I. O. O. F., and Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

I. O. OF O. F.—Notice—The officers and members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, are requested to meet at No. 413 West 23d-st., on Friday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, SAML. S. DAY, Jr.

JOHN A. CROKER, N. G.

H. M. MCLEAN, Recording Secretary.

DENMARK.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, after a short illness, ALEXANDER DENMARK, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 337 East 55th-st., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MASONIC.—The brethren of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, corner of 4th and Greene sts., on Friday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, ALEXANDER DENMARK. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order,

JOHN BRUGMAN, Master.

CHAS W. [illegible], Secretary.

FORBES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 30, WILLIAM FORBES, formerly of Boston, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

HUBBEL.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, BURNETTA, wife of Henry W. Hubbel, in the 33d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAQUES.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, IDA LEE, daughter of Silas H. and the late Irene Louise Jaques, and granddaughter of Ira W. Gregory, Esq., aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 205 Henry-st., New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock.

LENT.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, in her 78th year, CATHERINE S., widow of Peter W. Lent.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Abraham, William M., and John D., are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Leroy-st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Monday morning.

OOTHOUT.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, JOSEPHINE JULIA, wife of Henry Oothout, and daughter of the late Antoine Leatilhon.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ROGERS.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Thursday, Dec. 2, JOHN L. ROGERS, of Newburg, formerly of this City, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

REID.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, WALTER REID, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 10 A. M.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, HENRY RAPELYE, son of the late Daniel Rapelye, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the Reformed Church, Newtown, at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 3d inst.

SCRANTON.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Dec. 2, Mrs. A. JULIA SCRANTON, wife of Edward S. Scranton, and adopted daughter of H. B. Washburn, in the 23d year of her age.

SECOR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, of pneumonia, ISAAC N. SECOR, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEEKS.—At Mount Kisco, on Fourth day, 1st inst., HANNAH J., wife of Daniel S. Weeks, and daughter of John Thorne, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting House, at Mount Kisco, on Seventh day, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 8¼ A. M.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, AMANDA M. WHITEHOUSE, aged 29 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Elliott, No. 112 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mail for Europe on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1869, will close at this office at 5:30 A. M., and at the Stations on FRIDAY NIGHT as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10 P. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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7th Aldermanic District—For Alderman, Robert W. Chapman. For Assistant, Samuel G. Williamson. J. J. [illegible], Secretary. J. GUMBLE, President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great Supreme Court sale of the Lorillard estate closed yesterday. The attendance was, as on the previous days, very good; there was no falling off in interest or attention; the bidding continued as prompt as at first, and the prices obtained were quite as satisfactory. The sale amounted to more than any other one made this season; the first day's results footed up $333,315; the second, $181,526, and yesterday the third, $112,910, making a total of $627,751.

At the Exchange Salesroom the attendance was quite respectable. Two sales were made, one by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., of Flatbush property, the other by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of a house and lot on West Twenty-third-street. The particulars of the different sales are given below: Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at private sale, recently disposed of thirty-five acres of ground at East Newark, N. J., for $35,000; one hundred acres of ground at Dunellen, N. J., for $14,000; fifty acres of ground at Cranford, N. J., for $8,250; and a house and lot of land, 50 by 186 feet, at Bergen Point, N. J., for $6,200.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick house and lot on n. s. 23d-st., 164 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 20x98	$45,800

BROOKLYN.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot n. e. corner Woodside-av. and Shell road, 58.6x100	$260
1 lot adjoining above, e. s. Shell road, 50x156.10	190
1 lot adjoining above, 50x156.5	170
1 lot adjoining above, 50x156	200
1 lot adjoining above, 38.6x158.7	240
1 lot n. s. Woodside-av., 67.8 ft. e. of Shell road, 50x100	170
1 lot s. e. corner Union-place and Brooklyn and Flatbush turnpike, 50x214	6,450
1 lot adjoining above, on Union-place, 50x166	1,450

FORDHAM PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 plot, 1⅞ acres, corner of Bleecker-st. and Newell-av	$7,750
1 plot, 1⅛ acres on Bleecker-st., adjoining	1,300
1 plot, 1 2-11 acres, on Bleecker-st., adjoining	1,100
1 plot, 1 acre, corner of Bleecker-st. and East Canal-st	800
1 plot, 4-7 acre, on Newell-av	1,075
1 plot, 2 acres, on Newell-av., adjoining	2,000
8 lots, corner of Bleecker and East Canal sts., 25 x100, each	75
4 lots on Bleecker-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	125
4 lots on Bleecker-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	220
11 lots on Bleecker-st., between Newell and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	145
1 block bounded by Bleecker-st., Monroe, Sheridan and Barker avs., 38 lots, each	165
1 block bounded by Bleecker and Fulton sts., Monroe and Barker avs., 18 lots, each	170
6 lots on Bleecker-st., between Barker and Elliott avs., each	185
5 lots on Elliott-av., between Fulton and Bleecker sts., each	270
6 lots on Elliott-av., corner Fulton-st., each	200
8 lots on Fulton-st., between Elliott and Barker avs., each	175
1 block bounded by Bleecker-st., Sheridan, Elliott and Barker avs., 15 lots, each	185
12 lots on Elliot-av., cor. Bleecker-st., each	250
3 lots on Elliot-av., adjoining, corner Sheridan-av., each	260
3 lots on Elliot-av., cor. Sheridan-av., each	230
4 lots on Fulton-st., cor. Barker-av., each	170
5 lots on Fulton-st., adjoining, each	155
3 lots on Fulton-st., adjoining, each	150
3 lots cor. Fulton-st. and Munroe-av., each	130
11 lots on Munroe-av., cor. Bleecker-st., each	120
4 lots on Munroe-av., cor. Sheridan-av., each	140
8 lots on Munroe-av., adjoining, each	105
4 lots on Munroe-av., adjoining, each	100
4 lots on Munroe-av., adjoining, each	120
6 lots on Munroe-av., adjoining, each	105
17 lots on Newell-av., corner of Bridge-st., each	65
4 lots on Newell-av., adjoining, each	75
4 lots on Newell-av., adjoining, each	80
4 lots on Newell-av., adjoining, each	90
4 lots on Newell-av., corner of Sheridan-av., each	125
4 lots on Newell-av., each	80
23 lots on Newell-av., adjoining, each	65
28 lots on East Canal-st., corner of Bridge, each	50
4 lots on East Canal-st., adjoining, each	60
7 lots on Sheridan-av., corner East Canal-st., each	45
4 lots on Sheridan-av., adjoining, each	100
3 lots on Sheridan-av., corner Newell-av., each	155
3 lots on Sheridan-av., corner East Canal-st., each	320
12 lots on Sheridan-av., corner Newell-av., each	125
12 lots on Sheridan-av., between Newell and Monroe avs., each	115
4 lots on Newell-av., corner Bleecker-st., each	135
7 lots on Newell-av., adjoining, each	110
12 lots on Grant-av., each	135
15 lots on Grant-av., adjoining, each	155
23 lots, corner of Newell and Grant avs., each	85
20 lots, corner of Newell and Grant avs., each	50
4 lots on Grand-av., adjoining, each	85
8 lots on Grand-av., adjoining, each	100
16 lots on Grand-av., adjoining, each	105
4 lots on Grand-av., adjoining, each	85
17 lots on Butler-st., corner of Newell-av., each	145
12 lots on Butler-st., each	135
4 lots on Butler-st., adjoining, each	150
1 block bounded by Perry and Butler sts., and Newell-av., 16 lots, each	450
3 lots on Butler-st., corner of Perry, each	285
12 lots on Perry-st., adjoining, each	105
8 lots on Perry-st., adjoining, each	300
1 lot on Perry-st., adjoining	250
1 plot, 1 acre on Butler-st	1,650
1 plot, ¾ acre on Butler-st., adjoining	650
1 plot, 2½ acres on Newell-av	1,175
1 plot, about ⅓ acre, on Newell-av., adjoining	125
1 plot, about 2 acres, on Butler-st	2,300
1 plot, ⅔ acre, on Munroe-av	525
1 plot, 1 3-5 acres, in rear of above	625
1 plot, 1 acre, corner Duffy-st. and Munroe-av	600
1 plot, 1 14-100 acres, in rear of above	1,050
1 plot, ½ acre, corner Duffy-st. and Munroe-av	400
1 plot, 2 acres, in rear of above	1,550
1 plot, 2 29-100 acres, on Munroe-av	1,300
1 plot, ⅓ acre, on Munroe-av	700
1 plot, ¾ acre, on Munroe-av., adjoining	400
1 plot, 2 acres, on Munroe-av., adjoining	1,450
1 plot, 1 4-5 acres, on Munroe-av., corner of Duffy-st	2,200
1 plot, 2 65-100 acres, on Munroe-av., corner of Duffy-st	1,650
1 plot, 1⅓ acres, on Munroe-av., corner of Duffy-st	475
1 plot, 1½ acres, on Munroe-av., adjoining	575
1 plot, ¾ acre, on Newell-av	700
1 plot, ½ acre, on Newell-av., adjoining	500
Dock property on Bronx River	2,050

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, No. 218, h. and l., 25x100	$45,000
Carmine-st., s. s., 156 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 19x80	18,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 217, h. and l., 23.3x90.6x20.3x90.9	6,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., 81.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 18.6x50	9,100
Essex-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Hester-st., h. and l., 25x82.6	28,500
Gold-st., No. 12, h. and l., 23.1x48.4x25.5x43.2	13,000
West and King sts., s. e. corner, 30x93.7x100x10x100.9x19.8x96.10x14.4x73.5x69.10	75,000
West Houston-st., No. 157, h. and l., 21x57	11,000
Willett-st., Nos. 89, 91 and 93, h. and l., (one-eighth part,) 60x100	1,750
4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, h. and l., 24.3x96.2	31,000
7th-st., s. s., 219.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.8x90.10	14,500
10th-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of Avenue B, h. and l., 20.10 x half block	12,300
21st-st., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., h. and l., 25x98.9	21,000
23d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 8th-av., h. and l., 20x98.9	15,500
24th-st., s. s., 281.6 ft. east of 1st-av., h. and l., 50x98.9	15,500
29th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., h. and l., 98.9x100	45,000
33d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x98.9	31,000
36th-st., No. 128 East, h. and l., 16.6x74	22,000
39th-st., n. s., 270.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 19x98.9	14,000
49th-st. and Livingston-av., s. e. corner, 18.4x83	32,000
47th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., h. and l., 25x100.5	76,000
56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x75	15,500
57th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 9th-av., h. and l., 20x100.5	40,000
57th-st., s. s., 229.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., 41.8x100.5x29.2x9x12.7x92.9	20,000
64th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	7,500
71st-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	22,500
118th-st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 3d-av., h. and l., 25x100	6,000
123d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.11	17,000
2d-av., 150.5 ft. w. of 45th-st., 46 ft. s. of, rear gore	75
2d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x81	17,000
2d-av., e. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., h. and l., 19.9x82.10	14,000
3d-av., e. s., 82 ft. s. of 82d-st., 20.2x70	24,500
4th-av. and 61st-st., s. e. corner, 80x100.5	37,000
4th-av. and 40th-st., s. w. corner, 24.8x80	13,400
4th-av., w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 125th-st., h. and l., 75.5x80	34,000
9th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 37th-st., h. and l., 24.8x100	26,000
9th-av., e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.5x100	25,000
10th-av., w. s., 417.3 ft. n. of Highbridge road, h. and l., 40x257.6x42.1x271.8	10,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. s., half way between Market and Chestnut sts., 137x50x155x52	$6,500
Bridge-st., w. s., next north of Water-st., 25x95	5,000
Canton-st. and Auburn-place, n. e. corner, 78.5x100x83x100	7,000
Clinton-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Judson-av., 25x100	[illegible]
Clymer-st., s. e. s., 95 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 100x95x60x75	[illegible]
Dean-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., h. and l., 110x16.8 Dean-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Grand-av., h. and l., 16.8x110	[illegible]
Ivy-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 50x100	[illegible]
President-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 12.6x100	[illegible]
President-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 12.6x100	[illegible]
Prospect-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 25x175, half share	
Raymond and Bolivar sts., n. e. corner, 25.1x40.1x24.6x20.3x18.1x22x84	[illegible]
Remsen-st., No. 126, s. s., 200 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 27x100 Joralemon-st., No. 128, n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 22.2x100	[illegible]
River-st. and Classon-av., n. e. corner, 18.6x14x66.4x33.8x72.1	[illegible]
Union-st., n. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 90x150	21,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 205.7 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 31.6x72.6x77.8	nom.
8th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 40x75	3,100
North 9th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100	850
11th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 60x100 11th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100	7,608
13th-st., s. s., 223.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	4,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 31.5 ft. w. of Portland-av., 55.8x8.10x6.8x69.10x12.6	3,275
De Kalb-av., n. s., 121.10 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 21x84x44x33.4x51.4x11.8x80.8	2,000
Fulton-av. and Jamaica Plank road and Herkimer-st., lots Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, block No. 2, J. L. Williams' estate	4,100
Lafayette-av., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x100	3,200
Railroad-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Willow-st., 25x100 Liberty-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 25x100	820

Flatlands.

Mill road, s. s., adjoining Rosa Kernan's, 104.9x188x97x101x946.4x88x114x618.4x360.8	$7,000

Gravesend.

Gravesend to Coney Island road, e. s., adjoining J. McGettrick's, 50x55	[illegible]

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

[illegible], New-Brighton, E. W. McKeenan's 2 lots, [illegible]	$700
[illegible] Co.'s lot, 50x105	400
State-st., Factoryville, J. A. B. Lamport's brick house and 2 lots, 50x100	1,500
Montgomery-av., (1st Ward,) New-Brighton, J. Waters, [illegible]	1,800

Middletown.

Richmond road, Samuel B. Wood, 17x72	$400
Richmond road, Dan. A. Lewis, 2 lots, 50x150	2,000

Northfield.

Shore road, Jno. A. Olmsteads, 54.6x184	$3,000

Southfield.

Cole's-av., Henry E. Markham's, 13 acres	$8,500
Oder-av.,(Concord Village,) D. Mackin's lot, 100x150	110

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mount Pleasant.

Unionville to Pleasantville Road, w. s., adjoining Harlem Railroad, 1½ acres	$4,500

Morrisania.

Tinton-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. of Uncas-st., 50x105	$450
143d-st., s. s., 306 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x100	10,000

Yonkers.

Summit-st., e. s., lot No. 27, R. Archer's property, 25x79	$535

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Manners-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Colden-st., 23x68x25x100	$2,400
Waldo-av., 87 ft. from Newark-av., S. D. Patche's, 57x46	1,000

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100	$1,500
Lot No. 32, block No. 43, Coster's estate	450

Greenville.

Seaview-av., lot No. 15, block No. 2, Merseles' map	$480

Union Township.

Ferry-st., n. s., lot No. 274, block No. 21, Weehawken County, 25x100	$225
Franklin-st., n. s., lots Nos. 848 and 849, block No. 17, same map, 50x100	900

Bayonne.

Avenue B, e. s., lots Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 3, map property Bergen Point, 50x137	$4,800

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, block E., map Secaucus City, 125x100	$567
Lots Nos. 9, 10, block E., map Secaucus City, 50x100	350
Lots Nos. 22 to 29 inclusive, block E., map Secaucus City, 200x100	900

West Hoboken.

Joan-st., n. s., lot No. 16, map Boonsville, 25x100	$137

Weehawken.

Lot No. 58, map of property Weehawken Heights, 55x80	$705

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av.; house and furniture in the most complete order; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND VALUABLE corner on Broadway, near Union-square, suitable for hotel, banking or business purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, Boulevard lots, on 11th-av., near 152d-st.; most eligibly located; ground ready for building. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

KANAWHA COAL LANDS—ON AND near the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in West Virginia, for sale at prices ranging from $5 to $50 per acre, by the New-York Southern Land Company, No. 58 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE—4 or 8 lots corner 8th-st. and Riverside-av.; and 5 lots corner 75th-st. and Grand boulevard.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FARMING AND MINERAL LANDS in Virginia and West Virginia for sale, at No. 58 Broadway, by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—Great bargain; South Orange; four minutes from depot; perfect order; good stables; also lease; unfurnished cottage; rent $500. Inquire immediately LAND EXCHANGE, Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, corner of 9th-av. and 19th-st. Inquire on the premises of J. M. EDGAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FINE STORE AND building No. 50 Bleecker-st., recently altered for business purposes; very desirable; lot 25x120. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STABLE TO RENT.—TO RENT TILL May 1, a first-class stable, situated in 17th-st., near 4th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 402 4TH-AV., NEAR 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED WESTERN land, near railroad, in exchange for first-class farm at Burlington, N. J. Send particulars to E. MORRIS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.
BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTHR, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.; 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO
PROSPECT PARK,
CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD
AND THE
HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT,
ARE PEREMPTORY,
AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
IMPORTANT SALE OF 100 BROOKLYN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE SEVENTH, EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Lafayette-av., south side, 300 feet east of Grand-av. 3 lots.

Van Buren-st., north side, 300 feet east of Grand-av. 3 lots.

Also, choice Nineteenth Ward lots on Keap and Hooper sts., between Marcy and Harrison avs.

Also, desirable Eighteenth Ward lots, on Jacob, Ivy, Cooper, Margaretta and Eldert sts.; Johnson, Evergreen and Central avs., and Bushwick-av. Boulevard.

Also, Twenty-first Ward lots, on Chauncey-st.

Terms liberal. Maps now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR 5TH-AV., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & P[illegible]AM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house, and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor [illegible] years from 1st May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal. Annual ground rent, $475, taxes [illegible] house is 31 feet 6 inches by [illegible] extension of about 40 feet. Lot [illegible] average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMP[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn—27 large lots on PROSPECT-AV., (Middle-st.,) the entire front between 10TH AND 11TH AVS., including the avenue lots; title perfect. Also 16 splendid lots on 7th-av., 9th and 10th sts., near the Park. Also 2 lots on Houston-st., 84 feet north of Myrtle-av. To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Armory-square, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of 93,000 knit shirts, new, together with tents, knapsacks, metallic scales, pick-axes, shovels, spades, blankets, bootees, &c., &c. Also, Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of

10 horses.
18 mules.
27 army wagons.
100 water buckets.

9,000 feet oak, ash and hickory lumber.
7,700 feet white pine joist.
7,000 feet flooring, new.
1,400 lbs. scrap iron.

And numerous other articles.

The attention of farmers and others is called to the very superior quality of the mules offered, being selected animals, and are sold because no longer required.

TERMS—Cash on day of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

D. G. THOMAS,
Captain, M. S. K., U. S. A.,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., by Marcotte Roux and other celebrated makers, the property of a gentleman removing permanently to Europe.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 60 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant carved ebony and gilt suite in Amber reps, ebony and ormolu centre and card tables, cabinets, pier and mantel mirrors, reps and lace curtains, black-walnut dining table and chairs in figured morocco, black-walnut buffet, mirror back; elevating and side tables, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, Armoire a glaces, washstands, commodes, lounges, escretoires, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, linen window shades, cornices, gas fixtures, &c.; Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, rugs, mats, &c., together with an assortment of fine China and glassware, kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 barrels Almeria Grapes, landing ex *Shasta*.
400 quarter barrels Almeria Grapes, landing ex *Shasta*.
250 barrels Almeria Grapes.
250 kegs Almeria Grapes.
100 cases Smyrna Figs, containing drums.
25 barrels French Chestnuts.
8 casks Turkey Prunes.

Whatever may be the state of the weather.

2,000 boxes new crop Valencia Raisins, slightly damaged.

ART SALE.

BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

The second and most important sale of high-class WORKS OF ART will take place on the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3d and 4th of December, when examples of the most eminent artists of the French, German and American schools may be obtained. The above comprise about one hundred and fifty superb paintings, and will be sold without any reserve. On view, with catalogues, day and evening, until sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

5,000 Overcoats, mounted.
2,000 Overcoats, foot.
5,000 Pair Trousers, mounted.
5,000 Pair Trousers, foot.
5,000 Jackets, mounted.
10,000 United States Eleven-pound Blankets.
10,000 Infantry Frock Coats, blue.
5,000 Infantry Frock Coats, black.
5,000 Enfield Rifles.
5,000 Remington's Pistols.
A lot of army Shoes and Boots.

The goods can be seen at H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S, New-York.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass.

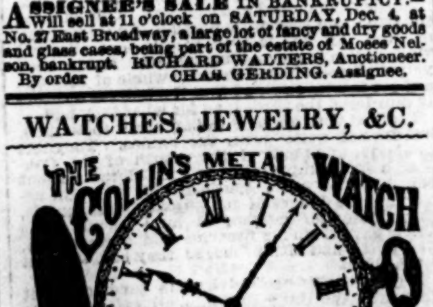
GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,
Massachusetts District.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Will sell at 11 o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at No. 27 East Broadway, a large lot of fancy and dry goods and glass cases, being part of the estate of Moses Nelson, bankrupt. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

By order CHAS. GERDING, Assignee.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide). These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not lose their brilliancy or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight	$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone	$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins	$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings	[illegible]

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111⅛	112⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113⅜	113⅝
Coupon, 1881	115⅞	116	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113	113⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	111⅜	....	10-40 Regis.	106	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅝	113⅛	10-40 Coupon	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅝	110⅞	Gold	122⅜	122⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SANTO DOMINGO.

AUTHORIZED BY
SPECIAL ACTS OF JULY 4, AND SEPT. 25, 1869.

THIS BANK IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND is prepared to issue drafts on Santo Domingo, through its agency in this City.

E. P. HOLLISTER, Cashier,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad Company

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

Also, Chicago City Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF UNION Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(PAYABLE IN GOLD)
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - - -	**$40 gold**
In London - - - - - -	**£8 4s. 4d.**
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	**100 flor.**

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UPON FAVORABLE terms, CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA,
in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about $200,000 per annum.

The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,300,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE:
Macon and Brunswick Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Eight per cent. Interest Bonds.
East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds.
Mississippi Central Eight per cent. Certificates.
AND WILL BUY
Wilmington and Manchester First Preferred Bonds and South Carolina Bonds, Old and New.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1869.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY Dec. 4, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

G. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPEST securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 9 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 30-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds Branch Line of the First Division St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROOKLYN MARKET,

Adams-st. and Fulton-st., near Myrtle-av., opposite City Hall, will open on SATURDAY, Dec. 11. A few stands still to be disposed of, and those wishing to keep open evenings can take stands in store No. 357 Fulton-st., connecting with general market. Apply on premises.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1865, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.

The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 5th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

E. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOWcase Doors. HOFFMAN & FERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, MR. LEWIS J. FRANK retires from our firm to-day. The business will be continued, as heretofore, by ALBERT FRANK and GUSTAVUS J. FRANK, under the name of ALBERT FRANK & BRO.

ALBERT FRANK & BROS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A Clarences, landaus, coupes, landaulets, Ham's celebrated make; superior style, finish and durability to any other manufactured; will sell 25 per cent. less than former prices for one month.

HAM,
4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING to give up his carriage, offers for sale a complete establishment, consisting of a coupe, landolet, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply to P. BURKE, 124 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

LEASE OF A BAKERY FOR SALE.—A bargain; doing a fair business; store handsomely fitted up; owner going to Virginia. Inquire at corner 4th-av. and 129th-st., or at No. 31 3d-av.

FINE ARTS.

THE FINE ARTS.

A CARD.

"THE RETURN," a beautiful painting by the celebrated MEYER VON BREMEN, just received from the artist, and for sale by

J. P. BEAUMONT,
No. 7 Bond-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,800 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY M. McDONALD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. REPPER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY L. DE VERTU, of Philadelphia, in the County of Schuylkill, Penn., carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by W. Jennings Demorest, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869.

d3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON H. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron H. Haviland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d3-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE ALTA VELA GUANO COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Alta Vela Guano Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTINE FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—No. 2,099.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Augustine Ford, of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in the said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1869.

n26-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DIStrict Court of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.—Present, the Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge.—In the matter of JAMES DONNAN, bankrupt.—Eastern District of New-York, ss.: Upon reading and filing the petition of Leroy T. Smith for the removal of the assignee herein, it is ordered that Robert Tobin, assignee as mentioned therein, do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Witness—The Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1869.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

The hearing of the above matter is adjourned to Dec. 10, 1869, at 12 M., by order of the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY COHN and LEWIS REINSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Cohn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and Lewis Reinstein, of Strawberry Hill, South Carolina, formerly copartners in said City of New-York, under the firm name of Henry Cohn & Co., who were, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of said Henry Cohn, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d3-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD S. THOMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th November, 1869.

n26-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

NO. 2,099.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTINE FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Augustine Ford, of Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of November, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n26-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FRANCIS LA BAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis La Baw, of Rahway, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Rahway, N. J., the 24th day of November, 1869.

n26-law3wF HENRY PLATNER, Assignee.

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES
EVERY SCALE WARRANTED. U.S. STANDARD.
MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 121 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.

☞ A good local agent wanted in every County.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA........Dec. 4 | CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25
EUROPA..........Dec. 11 | IOWA............Jan. 1
INDIA...........Dec. 18 | CALEDONIA.......Jan. 8

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 45 North River. Passengers will require to be on board on Friday evening, or at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9 | Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Marathon, Thurd'y, Dec. 16 | Calabria, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,135 tons........Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,139 tons....Jan. 5.
IDAHO, 3,135 tons........Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 4—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Dec. 3. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..................Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS................Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

CORTES..............NELSON....Saturday, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER.....Saturday, Dec. 11.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, 9th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston..........$15
To Savannah............20
To Jacksonville........25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 16th December.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2.......2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1.........1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4.........3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3.....7:30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7......10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6......8:30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8.........9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11........1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10.......9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14.......1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13....10:30 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, or take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A very efficient woman; understands cooking thoroughly; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, and is a good baker; will assist in washing; good reference; either private family or boarding house. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress for young children; would prefer the entire care of a young baby; City reference; is a Protestant; notes not received. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse or nurse to young children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress or plain cook; will assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business well in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can milk and make butter; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call at No. 226 Wooster-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as cook; understands it perfectly; no objections to the coarse washing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S SITUation by a competent person in a small private family; will do the coarse washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (an Episcopalian,) a situation as cook or laundress; is fully competent for either capacity; has the best of references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; very respectable; has the best five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED COOK, a situation either in a boarding house, private family or hotel; no objection to the country; can cook everything in the best style; City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman, a situation either as first-class cook, waitress, nurse, embroiderer, &c.; moderate work and moderate wages desired; good reference given. Call at No. 29 Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is three months old. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 30th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent laundress; good City references. Call at No. 104 West 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK; A GOOD baker; understands game, meats and soups; will assist at washing; five years' reference. Apply at No. 143 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 302 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; good reference. Apply at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day. Address L. RILEY, 643 3d-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 222 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 223 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 253 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY'S WASHING, BY AN experienced washerwoman, on the most reasonable terms. Call for two days at No. 152 We[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GO[illegible] man girl to do general housework. C[illegible] 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stant[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAIT[illegible] or chambermaid. Can be seen at 348 West 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND Protestant servants our specialities, and, with Irish, constantly on hand, at the magnificent office, No. 139 6th-av., above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—WORK BY A COMPETENT dressmaker who learned the art of fitting and trimming from a Parisian lady; has had ten years' experience in the business; desires a permanent situation in a fashionable family where her time will be principally occupied in dressmaking. Call or address S. G., No. 50 West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, is very obliging and would like to travel with a family; no objection to take charge of growing children; good City reference. Inquire in the store, No. 203 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework, or plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing, or would be willing to go as chambermaid in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A FINISHED SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a family who are going to New-Orleans for the Winter; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; not seasick; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 233 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or laundress, by a young woman who has lived with her present employer for the last 17 years, and now only leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call or address No. 8 Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, CITY OR COUNtry, by a smart, industrious girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and an excellent laundress; highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st. next door to Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; a competent and excellent seamstress; works on different machines; understands dressmaking, and is a thorough hair dresser. Apply at present employer's, No. 1 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is a good bread and pastry baker; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 Sullivan-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 6th av., third door above 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 254 West 39th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth or to bring it up by hand; has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 405 East 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women; one is a first-class cook, the other is a first-class laundress; both are thoroughly competent; have the best of references. Apply at No. 206 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 234 East 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RSEPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 304 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; good references. Call for two days at No. 516 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to light washing if required; best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 349 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situatiod in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has over three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out to work by the day; can give the best of City reference; can be seen any time. Call at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; has over three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fineries and French fluting; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 300 East 25th-st., corner 2d-av., first floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, having with him first-class City references from his last places. Call or address, for two days, J. HOLLANDS, No. 223 East 22d-st., top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address Union-place livery stable, No. 60 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, who can keep accounts, work in a store and can take care of a horse, or as watchman; will give his employer cash security. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer for honesty and sobriety; is willing to make himself useful; can milk. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, single man; good reference; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address H., private stable, No. 233 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, to procure situations for a coachman, laundress, housemaid and kitchenmaid; all can be recommended. Apply at No. 60 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY man in City or country; well understands the care of both cows and horses; wages no object. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

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INDIA

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GEORGE A. HEARN, NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, intending to retire entirely from business, offers his entire stock for sale at greatly reduced prices.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

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OLD FURS REPAIRED—ASTRAKHAN Hats and Furs half price; Furs made to order; children's Furs, ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Save this.

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WANTED—A GOOD TWO-HAND PORTable steam saw mill, complete. Address M. T. MORSE, [illegible]

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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SQUARE,
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UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING, It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

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We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
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WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
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STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, BEG TO ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

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with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., (Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST class pianofortes in this City, with "Patent Agraffe" treble, at low prices, warranted six years. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A RARE CHANCE.—$160—HANDSOME rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, modern style and improvements; cost $400 gold; sweet, powerful tone; celebrated makers; perfect order; fully warranted. No. 26 4th-av.

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MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 263 Broadway.—Only place down town where music and musical instruments are sold cheap.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

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Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

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ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER OF Broadway and 30th-st.—This house is newly and elegantly furnished, and opened for the reception of guests. Beautiful rooms can be secured en suite or singly at moderate prices. Location unsurpassed. Table d'hote plan. W. H. [illegible], Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (FRIDAY,) DEC. 3, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MME. BRIOL, IN HER GREAT PART OF LUCREZIA.

First appearance of MISS JENNY LANDSMAN, AS ORSINO.

REAPPEARANCE AND ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW NIGHTS OF SIGNOR A. ERRANI AS GENNARO.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI, AS DUKE ALFONSO.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 4, AT 1, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE. LA SONNAMBULA.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4, EXTRA NIGHT.

By special arrangement with the Directors of the Academy of Music, BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, WILLIAM TELL.

In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Ferrari's celebrated comic opera, PIPELE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, AT 1, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE. LA SONNAMBULA.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE.........................$1
SECURED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..................................Director

MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The immensely successful troupe of TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, IN TWO DISTINCT ACTS. PAULINE HINDLEY AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS of the incomparable circus company in varied EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SCENES. Admission, 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &C.

STEINWAY HALL.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE.

SENATOR SUMNER WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1869.

The only occasion on which this speech will be made by him in New-York.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION...........50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS.................25 cents extra.

They may be procured at Steinway Hall. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

NOW OPEN.

SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE **NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,** AT THE EMPIRE RINK BUILDING, 63d-st. and 3d-av.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years half price. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SUPERB PICTURES AT SOMERVILLE GALLERY, DAY AND EVENING.

THE HON. CHAS. SUMNER WILL speak THIS NIGHT at Steinway Hall on the question of CASTE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO pay a fair price for accommodation in a first-class house, family private, can have rooms, breakfast if desired, use of private billiard room, and all the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address BROWN STONE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

NO. 192 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Parlor and bedroom on parlor floor; also third story room to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 268 WEST 42D-ST.—LARGE, BEAUtiful rooms, for families or gentlemen, at Summer prices; all the comforts of a refined home; location, house and table first-class; French and German spoken.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, also a single room on the third floor, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references exchanged; breakfast furnished.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORner of Clinton-place.—Fine rooms elegantly furnished, singly or en suite, to let with excellent board, on second and third floors; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished family rooms on third and fourth floors; handsome rooms for single gentlemen; house comprises all modern improvements; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, with every improvement, on second floor, to a single gentleman. Address, with name, T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 207 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A large room on third floor, plainly furnished, with board; also, small room on same floor, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; good location and pleasant home; terms reasonable.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LADY, who has recently taken a fine brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, is prepared to receive families or gentlemen, with board; private table if desired; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARlors with modern conveniences, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 22 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separately; each $5 per week. Apply at No. 273 West 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, two rooms on fourth floor; also, another room. No. 44 West 46th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let an entire floor, en suite or separately, with or without private table; also two rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN University-place and 5th-av.; superior rooms, with board, en suite or singly; terms reasonable; house first class.

WITHOUT BOARD, IN BROOKLYN, five minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferries, a nicely-furnished room in a private family; references required. Address G. H., Brooklyn Post Office.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-park.—Large and handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath, &c., to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

BOARD ON STUYVESANT PARK.—Pleasant room with first-class board at No. 316 East 15th-st.; reference exchanged.

TWO FLOORS, EN SUITE AND single rooms, with first-class board, at No. 8 East fifth-st. References exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—TO RENT, ELEgantly furnished parlor and second floors, with private table and every convenience connected.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board; private family.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 18th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway; to let, with board, large handsome room, third floor, No. 150 West 34th-st.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NOS. 279 AND 281 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church, one parlor and bedroom to let, with or without private table.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—PARLOR AND extension room to let furnished; good location for doctor or dentist; reference required.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR to rent, en suite or singly, with or without private table; house first class; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. Call at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENtlemen. No. 145 East 16th-st.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, FURnished, No. 38 Bank-st., suitable for a small family.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen, at No. 61 2d-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—DESIRABLE rooms with board.

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BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN REsiding out of the City wishes to obtain board for his two daughters in a strictly private family; no otherneed apply; the very best reference given and required. Address A. T. F., No. 27 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a second story front room; hot and cold water, gas and fire; not below 14th-st. nor above 23d-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

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FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant house on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. K., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

MR. HACKETT AS FALSTAFF.

EVERY EVENING until further notice will be presented SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV., in which MR. HACKETT will sustain his world-renowned and unequaled personation of FALSTAFF, supported by

Mr. D. W. WALLER as HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON as PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT as DAME QUICKLY

and the full strength of the company.

The play is produced with entirely new and Appropriate scenery by Witham and assistants. Historically correct Costumes by Mr. Thos. Joyce. New properties, &c., by Deuel and assistants. New machinery by Dunne and assistants.

LAST MATINEE of "TIME AND THE HOUR," on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD....Directress.

GRAND GALA NIGHT. Benefit of MR. HENRY DRAYTON, who will appear, for the first time this season, in his great character of MEPHISTOPHELES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, will be presented Gounod's brilliant Opera of FAUST, which will introduce to the public a cast of characters embracing the great strength of the RICHINGS GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

SATURDAY MATINEE, COMMENCING AT 2. BOHEMIAN GIRL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, will be presented for the first time in English, with new scenery, dresses, increased orchestra and chorus, Caroline Richings-Bernard's adaptation of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, THE HUGUENOTS.

Box sheet now open.

GO SEE

The Largest Display of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY ever brought together on this Continent.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FRENCH COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, AT 8 P. M.

MAITRE PATHELIN. Opera bouffe in one act by BAZIN.

LES JURONS DE CADILLAC. Comedy in one act by L. BRETON

MME. BERTRAND AND MLLE. RATON. Vaudeville in one act by LAMBERT and THIBOUST.

Box office at the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—UNDER the management of Augustin Daly. (Every night at 8.) To-night—Daddy Gray and Checkmate. Saturday Matinee—Daddy Gray and Checkmate. Saturday Evening—Everybody's Friend. Mr. E. L. Davenport, Geo. Clarke, D. H. Harkins, J. B. Polk, W. Davidge, James Lewis, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Ethel, Miss Longmore, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Wilkins, in all the pieces. Monday Night—Wives As They Were, Maids As They Are.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF THE HANLONS. Pantomime, New Novelties, the Great Act, Little Bob, and all the Tammany favorites. Admission, 50c.; children, 25c. Matinee Saturdays. Engagement of the peerless burlesque actress and comedienne, Miss ROSE MASSEY, Miss FANNY HERRING and M. W. FISKE, who will shortly appear. In preparation, new burlesque of BAD DICKEY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DECEMBER 9.

CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DEC. 4, At 3 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON.................Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL.........................Tenor.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN.................Organist.

SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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One of the most interesting exhibitions ever presented to the public.

To be seen at THE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

THE HON. CHAS. SUMNER AT STEINway Hall on the question of CASTE, THIS EVENING.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 110 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

Modeled after the most celebrated FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Nov. 24. Circulars sent on request.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.—RAMON ESTEVEZ, Jr., civil engineer, formerly of the School of Mines, Paris, for the last seven years a practical professor, is prepared to take a position as teacher or professor. He teaches mathematics in all branches; chemistry, both general and analytical; mineralogy, metallurgy, &c.; also, Spanish and French. Best of references. Address RAMON ESTEVEZ, Jr., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANNE A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood, designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Mariette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain, as assignee in Bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston, as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Amable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seely, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Suit No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1869. MERRIHEW & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

d3-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES LANE, plaintiff, against AMMI WILLARD, Oscar A. Willard, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza B. Willard, deceased; Eben H. Burgess, John L. Scofield, Charles D. Champlin, Almon H. Eggleston, John W. Davis, John Geering, A. Belden Crane, William A. Richardson, Assignee, &c., and Andrew J. Rogers, Public Administrator of the City of New-York, and Joseph N. Crane, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the second day of October, 1869, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, in said State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, October 2d, 1869. MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7¼ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M. The performance concludes at 10¾ P. M.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME of NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

TO-NIGHT, 22d TIME, HOME and A REGULAR FIX. Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Miss Philips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green and Miss Clayton.

SATURDAY, 2d TIME, HENRY DUNBAR. The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the title role, (his original character,) Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Mrs. L. Phillips and Miss Green.

MONDAY, 1st TIME, THE WONDER. With new and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, and a splendid cast. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. T. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Laura Phillips and Miss Fanny Green.

TUESDAY, 1st TIME, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. With appropriate scenery and appointments, and Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. L. Phillips, Misses Fowler, Day, Clapton, Rowe and Leah.

WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-THIRD TIME, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

Cast as before.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

YANKEE ROBINSON, YANKEE ROBINSON, in his renowned character of DARIUS DUTTON.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

TWO PIECES, TWO PIECES, DARIUS DUTTON, A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

On MONDAY, Dec. 6, will be produced, with entirely new scenery, mechanical effects, and one of the most COMPLETE AND POWERFUL COMPANIES ever before assembled in this City, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S thrilling and popular drama, UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

FIFTH WEEK of the very successful engagement of LOTTA.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS of FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY.

SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c. NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.

SATURDAY next, LAST FIRE FLY MATINEE.

MONDAY—LOTTA in a drama and other attractions specially arranged and adapted for her.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM & MENAGERIE,

Successor to Barnum's, BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 cts.

Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Bears, Hyenas.

At 2 EVERY DAY and at 8 EVERY EVENING.

A Burlesque "KENILWORTH" A Burlesque.
A Burlesque "KENILWORTH" A Burlesque.

Full of music, fun and dances.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NOW PERFECTED AND READY, FAUSTUS, OR THE DEMON DRACHENFELS. THE TORRES BROTHERS. BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. A FARCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss BATEMAN as Mary Warner for two nights only—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 3 and 4. The play will be produced under the direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman with new and appropriate scenery, and an unsurpassed cast of characters. Sale of reserved seats will commence at the Academy and No. 112 Broadway on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

AH! HAVE YOU SEEN THE CRESTED TURKEY AT THE RINK!

A rara avis, as the species is about extinct, the only other specimen being at the Zoological Gardens, London, England.

THE HON. CHAS. SUMNER, SCHOLAR, Statesman and Orator, will deliver his great speech on CASTE, for the last time, at Steinway Hall TO-NIGHT.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and in Eighth-street from Lewis-street to Avenue D.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging and reflagging Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second and one Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

Second—Both sides of Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and both sides of Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Nov. 23, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1869.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMplaints of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by his Invigorator in fifteen minutes.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE IN UTAH.

The Mormons Said to be Preparing for a Fight—Orders for the Sudden Departure of United States Troops from this City—Ten Days' Rations to be Taken.

The attention of the War Department has been lately attracted to the fact that the Utah Mormons have been engaged for some time in collecting a formidable camp in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, numbering about fifteen thousand men. It is said that this movement was undertaken for the purpose of being prepared to resist the enforcement of any legislative acts which may be made against polygamy at the approaching session of Congress. It is well known that the Mormons have always bitterly opposed any interference with their peculiar institution on the part of the National Government, and they have frequently asserted that they would not accept any Federal laws tending to the abolition of polygamy. One of the prominent Mormon Elders recently said in a Brooklyn meeting of the faithful that BRIGHAM YOUNG'S people were ready to take up arms and shed blood if necessary, rather than submit to the harsh rule of the Gentiles, or to lose their right to have as many wives as they pleased. He claimed that there was no dissension among the followers of YOUNG in regard to the question of permitting Congress to destroy their doctrines by legislation—that they were unitedly in favor of protecting themselves against any such action, even to the declaration of hostilities. He mentioned that the apprehensions of the Mormans were greatly aroused by the strong anti-polygamy sentiments which were uttered by Vice-President COLFAX during his late visit to Salt Lake City in company with Mr. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON and Governor BROSS, of Illinois. The elder also spoke in reference to the Mormon camp now being organized in Utah, stating that it was to be situated at a place along one of the main routes to the West, and that it was intended to afford both defensive and aggressive advantages.

The leaders of the large force will be selected, it is said, from among those who have enjoyed military experience in Europe or in this country, and who have the confidence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. It is also whispered in Mormon circles hereabouts that the camp will be supplied with a large quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores. The quiet and systematic manner in which the encampment has been formed, the large number of men brought together, and the general tone and spirit of the Mormons' talk give good reasons for supposing that they are determined to protect their cherished institution from danger.

Within a day or two past dispatches have been received from the Secretary of War by Major-General MCDOWELL, commanding the Department of the East, ordering him to have all the spare troops under his command in readiness to march at a minute's notice. The secret manner in which the orders were forwarded to General MCDOWELL, and the speedy way in which they have been executed are regarded by some as an indication that the destination of the troops is Utah, and that they will be used as garrison for the United States forts at that place, thus securing to the Government the means to meet any emergency which may occur by the sudden uprising of the Mormons. It is hinted that this important military measure was devised by General SHERMAN. Yesterday General MCDOWELL issued orders to the officers commanding troops stationed at the various forts in New-York Harbor to hold their forces in readiness to move this morning, supplied with ten days' rations. The Department force numbers between 1,200 and 1,500 soldiers of all arms. Some of these belong at Fort Trumbull, New-London Harbor, under command of General BRANNAN; others are stationed at Sackett's Harbor, under command of Colonel DURYEA; but the majority of General MCDOWELL'S troops form the garrisons at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Schuyler, under command of General VOGDES. Only about three hundred men will be enabled to start this morning. They will be provided with two days' cooked rations, besides carrying eight days' uncooked rations. None of the soldiers, not even the officers, know the meaning of the mysterious movement, which has been kept a profound secret by the Washington authorities. During yesterday the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments were busily engaged in preparing for the movement. It is thought that troops will be dispatched from other military departments in a similar manner.

Another story is that the troops are to be sent to Minnesota, to settle the Red River difficulties, but the military officials decline to furnish the secret of the matter to the public.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting of Citizens in Williamsburg—Extraordinary Speech of District-Attorney Morris—He is Threatened With Violence, and Offered Fortune—He Defies the One and Spurns the Other.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, E. D., was held at the house of Mr. JAMES A. BRADLEY, No. 31 South Ninth-street, last evening, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the association of citizens for the prevention and punishment of frauds at elections, Judge THOMPSON presiding.

Mr. BRADLEY, of the Committee on Ward Committees, reported as follows:

Thirteenth Ward—George Thompson, George L. Fox, James Bearns, Sigismund Kaufman, William J. Coombs, Melville Hayward.

Fourteenth Ward—Jacob Morsch, John T. Veims, Samuel Wandelt, James Murphy, Edward McDonald, Josiah Holmes.

Fifteenth Ward—Daniel Maujer, Charles M. Church, Soloman Spitzer, Andrew Cunningham, Jacob Zimmer, James Baird.

Sixteenth Ward—John Mills, Henry Oltmans, Theo. Herx, John Raber, Geo. Dahlbender, Edwin S. Ralphs.

Seventeenth Ward—Timothy Perry, John K. Gitten, Jas. L. Jansen, Wm. M. Meserole, Thos. S. Dick, General Newton.

Eighteenth Ward—Samuel M. Meeker, James Hall, Wm. Cooper, Wm. Conselyea, Chas. J. Devoise, Jacob Suydam.

Nineteenth Ward—Wm. B. Hurd, Captain W. Ostrom, Marvin Cross, Geo. H. Fisher, Dr. O. H. Smith, Ambrose Snow.

The report was adopted.

It was resolved that for the present the ward organizations consist of twenty members, equally divided between the parties, to be increased from time to time as the General Committee may decide, and that the members of the General Committee shall be members of their respective ward associations *ex officio*.

It was also resolved that two members of each of the present ward committees of six constitute a general committee until a permanent organization shall have been effected.

District-Attorney MORRIS having been invited to attend the meeting, was introduced by Judge THOMPSON, and said that it was not his object or intention to be a participant in any organization of that kind, but to apply himself in his official position to the correction of the evils of the last election. He reminded them that mere rumor could not avail in charges of fraud; it was necessary that he should go into Court with witnesses prepared to give evidence as to what they knew, not what they had heard. He advised every citizen who heard a rumor of fraud at the last election to organize himself into a committee of one, and trace, if possible, the rumor out to fact, and having done so, bring that fact to him, and he would warrant them that he would make no unworthy use of it. He was not in a condition to say what the Grand Jury had done or was doing, but they were meeting every night, and would meet until their business was finished. This much he could say, however, without violating any propriety: What he had only believed before, he now knew beyond all doubt, that there was at the last election in Brooklyn an extensive prearranged system of frauds; that at least three candidates for public office had been fraudulently counted out; that there was no doubt whatever that JAMES MCLEER had been elected Street Commissioner, and two Superintendents of the Poor had been counted out whom the people had fairly elected with their ballots. He then said that he had encountered great difficulty in collecting the facts, that he worked almost alone in the matter of preparing testimony, and he had succeeded far beyond his expectation. That the last election was attempted to be carried by fraud on the part of an organized gang was a fact which could no longer be controverted—it was no longer an idle rumor, but an alarming fact, and he intended to see the thing through. If only one in ten of the guilty parties were brought to justice, he could promise them there would be no further frauds at elections in Brooklyn for years.

In answer to a question by Mr. BRADLEY as to whether the Police and citizens had a right to place, or see placed, the tables and the ballots, so that the counting could be seen as they were counted, the District-Attorney said the Police and the citizens had that right. The Police ought not only to know what the rights of the people were, but also their duty in seeing that these rights of the people were preserved.

Captain SNOW asked if it would be right for any body of citizens to select two or three competent persons to remain at the polling places, and see the ballots fairly counted?

The District-Attorney said certainly it would be perfectly right and proper. He continued that he meant to make such examples that there would be no repetition of such frauds for years to come in the City of Brooklyn. [Applause.] He had been charged with selfish motives in the course he was pursuing. He could tell them that it was not so. It was said he was engaged in that movement in order to get upon the Supreme Court Bench. It was not so; he preferred to be where he could bring the scoundrels to justice. It had been said he wanted to go to Congress—to Washington; that was what a good many persons would like, but he could tell them he had no intention and no desire of going to Washington; [illegible] to stay where he was. All the [illegible] that could be brought to bear upon him [illegible] in Kings County had been brought to get him to stop the investigation of the frauds [illegible] if he went on with it he would ruin the party. As for him he could tell them that if the Democratic Party could not exist without fraud, then it was time that it should die. He had been threatened with personal violence. He had been approached with threats of intimidation, but he cared no more for it than he did for the wind. Overtures of fortune had been made to him, but he had spurned them. All he desired was, if he wanted office, not to depend upon the Democratic Party for reëlection, but to throw himself upon the people. Only furnish him with the facts, and he would show them an exhibit that would be gratifying to the lovers of law and order, and a terror to those who would defraud the citizens of their dearest rights. [Applause.]

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

Appointments and Removals in the Appraiser's Office.

General T. B. HAMILTON has been appointed to the office of Assistant Appraiser of the First Division, rendered vacant by the promotion of General PALMER. General HAMILTON is a young man, and served with distinction in the Union army during the late war. He was advanced from the rank of Captain to that of Brigadier-General.

Mr. PHILLIPS, Assistant Appraiser of the Second Division, has been removed. He was for many years connected with the Appraiser's Department, and was considered one of its most efficient officers. Mr. B. R. ROBINSON, Assistant Appraiser of the Tenth Division, has also been removed.

Co-operative Meeting.

A meeting for forming a general coöperative society, and for erecting a mechanics' institute in this City, was held at the Steuben House last night, Mr. R. BLISSERT presiding. A circular drawn by a committee, and inviting the workmen of this City to join in the enterprise, was read and recommitted. Addresses were made by Messrs. J. W. R. HILL, NELSON W. YOUNG, ALEX. TROUP and DRURY on the benefits to be derived from coöperation, and then the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

New-York.

CATHERINE FLOCK, residing in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of having sold a quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent currency stamps to a secret service agent. It was alleged that she was arrested in order to screen other persons who are believed to be deeply implicated in the counterfeiting business. She is represented as a hard-working woman, being the chief support of an invalid husband and several children. She was held for examination.

Some days since the store of T. PARSONS, manufacturer of temperance regalia, at No. 132 Nassau-street, was entered by thieves who stole pieces of silk trimmings and other articles, all valued at $200. Last Wednesday two men, giving their names as FRANKLIN and CLARK, were arrested in New-Haven by Officer MULLEN, of that city, in whose possession a part of the stolen property was found. One of them gave such information as led to the recovery of the remainder of the stolen articles in this City. Other articles, supposed to be stolen, were found in the possession of the prisoners. The prisoners are detained in New-Haven to await future developments.

A fire was yesterday found burning briskly in the closet under the stairway in the building corner of Palisade-avenue and Carl's-place, Yonkers, owned by RICHARD DOWNING and occupied as a grocery store by GEORGE W. STRICKLAND, whose loss is $200 on stock, which is insured for $2,000 in the Manhattan Company. The building was damaged $100, and is insured for $2,000 in the Dutchess County Company. The fire was considered to be of incendiary origin.

The well-known TOM COSTELLO, who keeps the saloon corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, was yesterday arraigned before Alderman WARD, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of felonious assault. It appeared that in Greene-st. yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, he fired two shots from a revolver at one WILLIAM HALL without hitting him. HALL refusing to make any complaint COSTELLO was discharged.

The St. Nicholas Society, whose annual dinner will take place on the 6th inst., held a business meeting at Delmonico's last evening, over forty members being present. After hearing the Treasurer's report, which was approved, and the election of officers for the ensuing year, the company sat down to an impromptu supper.

At the popular Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, BARKER & THEALL will sell at auction to-night and to-morrow night a choice collection of oil paintings and water colors by most eminent European and American artists. The exhibition is open day and evening.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury $11,531 78, interest received on public moneys during the month of November; making the sum of $170,655 79 received from this source.

Yesterday morning an abandoned infant was found in the hallway of No. 125 East Fifty-third-street, and another in front of No. 1,180 Broadway. Both were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A truck and pair of horses belonging to E. J. MOTT, No. 37 John-street, were run into yesterday in West-street, near King. The truck was demolished and both horses seriously injured.

MARGARET HAMILTON, aged 34 years, fell yesterday in the street and received a severe injury to the leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to burn the tenement house, No. 954 Third-avenue, by kindling a fire in the woodhouse, in the basement near the stairway. It was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

The counting of the gold and silver in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury was finished yesterday noon, eight days from the time it was commenced. The amount was $75,003,100—the precise sum for which Mr. FOLGER had previously receipted to General BUTTERFIELD. The amount of bullion in the Assay Office transferred to Mr. FOLGER was $4,499,360.

Among the many attractions now offered to our City visitors there are few more worthy than our Art Galleries, where paintings are sold at auction. There is now on view at SOMERVILLE'S, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, a large collection valued at some $30,000.

ISABLLA GLUEKAUF, aged 4 years, was accidentally suffocated in a vault yesderday at No. 236 Seventh-avenue. The Coroner was notified.

The Receiver of Taxes reports the receipts of $8,915,300 64 during November.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair. A donation of $10,000 was made to the Asylum for Foundlings, and the Board adjourned to Saturday next.

JAMES QUINN, aged 31, and a native of Ireland, fell over the bannisters of his residence, No. 11 Elizabeth-street, on the 29th ult., and broke his back. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday when death ensued. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

ELLEN HARRIGAN, a girl, died suddenly yesterday at No. 54 Oliver-street, from apoplexy. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

FERDINAND KERN, a German, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a box of jewelry and plate valued at $400 from the possession of ALBERT KIMMEL at No. 445 Pearl-street. The prisoner resided in the same house, and his little daughter, BABETTE, testified that she saw her father commit the larceny. Remanded for trial.

FRANK THOMAS was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, charged with having committed a burglary in the office of ALEXANDER STROUSS, at No. 92 Chambers-street, on the night of the 1st inst., when a piece of silesia was stolen. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was committed.

Yesterday morning a horse and wagon belonging to JAMES TIMMONS, of No. 6 Vestry-street, and valued at $400, was stolen in the street. At a later hour one FRANK BEECHER was found in possession of the property, and arrested. When brought before Justice HOGAN he could make no proper explanation, and was remanded for trial.

An unknown woman, aged about 25 years, dressed in a dark striped calico dress, red skirt and white stockings, fell overboard on Wednesday night, at the Catharine-street Ferry, and was drowned before aid could be extended. The remains were sent to the Morgue by order of Coroner SCHIRMER, who will hold an inquest.

The New-York Fruit-Growers' Club met at No. 35 Park-place yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS in the chair. The President gave an account of his late trip to Virginia and the Richmond Fair. He spoke of the hospitality of the people of the South, and said they were far ahead of us in horticulture.

The President of the Union National Bank, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, died yesterday morning at his residence, in this City. He had long been ill, but declined the leave of absence tendered him by the bank directors. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was in the 64th year of his age.

Brooklyn.

The Kings County Supervisors, yesterday, decided to change the Court of Sessions room for the Supervisors' chamber. This is done on the ground of the insufficient ventilation of the Sessions room.

The examination in the case of the Goodrich-Jones election contest for the representation of the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County, commenced before the Mayor, at his office in the City Hall, yesterday. Fifty witnesses were subpœnaed and only eleven of them were examined. The object of the examination was to prove that Mr. GOODRICH had received the most votes in the Third District of the Twentieth Ward, and then to show what the fraud was. Mr. GOODRICH has [illegible] witnesses [illegible] who [illegible] voted for him in that District, while the canvassers returned only [illegible]. The examination was adjourned until next Tuesday.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable in the rear of No. 87 Pacific-street, owned by JOHN MAHONEY; damage, $150. The front house, owned by Mrs. SCANLAN, was damaged to the amount of $[illegible]; insured in the Phoenix Company for $500. Some of the adjacent property was somewhat damaged.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the chemical works of Mr. C. L. DOTY, on Nelson-street and the Gowanus Creek, caused by the boiling over of a still. The damage amounted to $4,000; no insurance.

Westchester County.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County have adopted a resolution in favor of raising $1,500 by tax for the repair of the bridge over the Byram River at Portchester.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County have petitioned the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation of $7,000 wherewith to build a floral hall on their fair grounds.

According to a statement made to the Board of Supervisors, by the President of that body, the indebtedness of the town of Morrisania is $274,200, three-fifths of which has arisen from the construction of the Central-avenue and the Southern boulevard. The annual amount coming due each year until the whole is paid off, is about $12,000, besides a tax levy of $18,000, authorized to pay interest on outstanding bonds, so that the amount to be raised annually is about $30,000, which is not quite one per cent. on the assessed value of taxable property in the town, viz: $3,431,655.

The business men of Tarrytown have organized themselves into a Merchants' Union Protective Association, for the purpose of averting the losses usually sustained from the operations of these swindlers known as "dead beats." Each member pledges himself not to trust any person for merchandise who has trade with any other member, and failed to pay according to agreement.

At a meeting of taxpayers of School District No. 4, of East Chester, comprising Mount Vernon and Washingtonville, it was voted to raise $10,000 by direct tax upon the taxable property of the district, to erect a small schoolhouse in Tenth-avenue, Mount Vernon; also to erect a small wing to the present schoolhouse on Fourth-avenue, and build a small schoolhouse in Washingtonville.

All the Justices of the Peace of Westchester County have been called upon by the Board of Supervisors to report in writing the amount of fees which they have collected respectively, and what disposition they have made of the same.

Queens County.

In the Queens County Court yesterday morning, the burglars, JOSEPH HART and JAS. BAYNE, were found guilty. Judge ARMSTRONG sentenced HART to imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing for twenty-five years, and BAYNE to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years and six months.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officers DELAHANTY and LONG, of Astoria, arrested three men while engaged in robbing the premises of DANIEL M. SIERS. They gave their names as JAMES FLANAGAN, DANIEL CARROLL and DANIEL O'CONNOR. They were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-Jersey.

Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark, will to-day probably issue a proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of LEONHARDT SCHUMM, the alleged murderer of CONRAD STAHL.

JAMES PARKER, the conductor of the train from which the man who was drowned at Hackensack Bridge on Sunday night was thrust, has not surrendered himself. He is awaiting the return to his home of Judge BEDLE, to avoid incarceration meanwhile. As soon as the Judge shall have returned he will, it is said, surrender himself and give bail to answer. The body of the drowned man has not yet been recovered. It is supposed to have been carried by the current into the bay.

An old man was yesterday swindled by a young sharper who had gained his confidence, to the extent of $35. They met on the ferry boat, and the old man accompanied the young one up Montgomery-street toward a bank, where the young one proposed to have a check cashed. On the way the couple passed a house near Hudson-street, where the young man said he owed a bill, and he asked the old man to loan him the money until after he had got the check cashed, and so save him the necessity of returning. The request was complied with, and the former disappeared into the house. The old man waited for an hour outside, but of course did not see his young friend again. He is supposed to have escaped through the rear of the building.

The grocery store of CHARLES GARDNER, at the corner of Grove and South Third streets, in Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of three kegs of butter. Mr. GARDNER, under the impression that some thief was upon his premises, entered the cellar for the purpose of making an investigation. He detected a man in the act of carrying off a keg. The stranger unceremoniously set down the keg, knocked down its owner, and having picked it up again, walked off wit it.

JOHN MCDONALD and JAMES CAHILL, two youthful desperadoes, were yesterday arrested in Newark on a number of charges of vagabondism and robbery. The boys have been but recently discharged from the County jail, and are said to be a terror to the neighborhood in which they live.

Several tracts of land in Essex, Passaic and Hudson Counties, belonging to the Newark and Paterson Road, together with 8,000 shares of stock, have been seized to satisfy a claim of $38,000, of MICHAEL DOLAN, a sub-contractor for the construction of the road. The seizures were made in obedience to writs of attachment issued by the Supreme Court at Trenton on the 26th ult., and cover property valued at half a million of dollars. The arguments upon the writs will be heard at Trenton to-morrow.

CHARLOTTE HINAKEE, who was fatally injured by a train upon the Central Railroad at Bound Brook, died at St. Barnabas Hospital in Newark on Wednesday.

WENDELIN WEINGARTEN, the driver of SCHALK & CO.'s lager-beer wagon, by which the child THEODORE MORISH was killed in Jersey City on Tuesday afternoon, has been arrested, and is now in the city prison awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

A special session of the South Classis of Bergen was held yesterday morning in the Second Reformed Church of Newark. Arrangements were made for a number of installations of new pastors of churches within the jurisdiction of the Classis.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Grand Temple of Honor of the State of New-Jersey, a State Committee of one member from each Temple was appointed, to assist in the circulation of petitions praying the Legislature to grant to each township or ward the privilege to decide for itself the question of license.

A young lady who attempted to alight from a moving train at the Chestnut-street Depot in Newark, on Wednesday night, missed her footing and fell between the train and the platform. She was found beneath the platform seriously injured. Her escape from death was miraculous.

The annual Convention of the New-Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association will be held at the Opera House, in Newark, on Wednesday next.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84⅞; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 80¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway shares, 21; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens buoyant; Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. per cental for California White.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.@1s. 7¼d. ₩ gallon. Turpentine, 29s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened heavy yesterdays at 58¾f., and closed firm at 59f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday and closed heavy and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened heavy yesterday at 15 marc bancos, and closed heavy at 14 marc bancos 14 schillings.

LONDON, Dec. 2—1 P. M.—Consols, 92¼c.@92⅜c. for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85⅛ for the issue of 1867. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 1d. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard buoyant at 76s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Tallow, 47s. ₩ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 71f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 90⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Bourse closed firm. Rents, 72f. 17c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum closed firm at 59½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 90⅛@90⅜ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Dec. 2.—Cotton closed quiet, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 136f. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £38,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Dec. 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84⅞; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 80¼. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 76s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 2—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.@1s. 7¼d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ₩ ton.

HAVRE, Dec. 2.—COTTON—The market opened firm both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 135½f. ₩ cwt; Low Middling afloat, 136f.

BREMEN, Dec. 2—Petroleum closed firm at 6 thalers 60 grotes.

HAMBURG, Dec. 2.—Petroleum closed firm at 15 marc bancos.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—[illegible] FLOUR firm and [illegible] Spring Extras [illegible]. WHEAT higher; sales of No. 1 [illegible] in the afternoon irregular [illegible]. OATS quiet and weak at [illegible] and nominally [illegible] for No. 2. RYE active at 78c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 95c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK higher, at $31 50 [illegible] for January delivery; $30 50 for cash. LARD, [illegible] January. BULK MEATS firm; Short Ribs, salted, 14¼c.; twenty days in salt, 15c.; [illegible] twenty days salted, 11½c. Green HAMS [illegible]. Dressed HOGS quiet and higher, at $11 50@$12 [illegible]. HOGS active at $10@$10 40 for Good to Choice; $10 75 for Extra Prime. CATTLE quiet, steady [illegible] at $3 50@$4 75 for common to good Cows; [illegible] Fair to Medium Steers. RECEIPTS—5,800 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] Hogs. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 4,300 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 15. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c. OATS steady; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 52c.; 1,000 bushels per sample at 50c. RYE nominal. BARLEY very dull; no sales. PORK unsettled and nominal, quoted at $33 for heavy Mess. LARD steady and dull at 18½c. HIGHWINES dull, and small lots sold at $1 02@$1 03. CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; market firm and active; sales 1,600 head at $5 50@$6 75 for Common to Medium; $7@$7 75 for Fair to Good; $8@$8 50 for Extra. Choice scarce. HOGS—Light receipts; market firm, active and shade better; sales at 9¾c.@10¼. SHEEP dull; sales at 3c.@4c. for Western, 4c.@4½c. for Canada, 5c.@5½c. for Canada Lambs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—TOBACCO quiet. COTTON nominal. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 05; Choice, $1 10@$1 25. CORN dull; New Mixed, in bulk, 72c.; Choice White, 85c.; Choice Old Yellow, sacked, [illegible]; White, [illegible]@$1. OATS firmer; in bulk, 45c.@46c.; sacked, [illegible]. BARLEY dull; Prime to Choice Minnesota Spring, $1 05@$1 15. RYE firm at 85c. WHISKY heavy at $1. PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. Dry-salted MEATS easier; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. BACON quiet; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c. LARD, 17½c. for tierce; 18½c. for keg. CATTLE steady at [illegible]. Live HOGS firm at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 4,300 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT held higher, but no price established. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged; Middling, 23¾c.@24c. WHISKY dull at $1, for short time; 98c., cash. Mess PORK dull at $31 50, with no sales. Bulk MEATS unchanged, with no demand; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c., packed. BACON inactive; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c., packed. LARD, 17¼c.@19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c.@22c. Live HOGS firm at $10@$10 50; receipts, 4,500 head. Green MEATS lower; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 14c.; Hams, 15⅛c. EXCHANGE, 1-10 discount buying.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30, and 7,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 60. CORN unchanged; sales 1,600 bushels at $1 08. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged; up-lake Canada at $1 04@$1 05; Bay Quinte at $1 20. CORNMEAL $2 20 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1, to New-York 87c., to Albany 68c. Lake IMPORTS—13,500 bushels Wheat. Canal EXPORTS—7,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling Upland, 24½c.@25c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and weak; Prime to Choice Red, $1 35@$1 38. CORN lower; Prime to Choice White, 90c.@92c.; Yellow, 90c. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. RYE, $1@$1 05. PROVISIONS in slightly improved demand. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Hams, 21c. LARD, 19c. WHISKY dull and no demand; quoted at $1 05.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE quiet; State nominally quoted at $1 05. CORN in moderate request; sales 300 bushels Western Mixed at $1 13. BARLEY neglected; holders and receivers are anxious to realize; sales 300 bushels two-rowed, in bags, at $1; 300 bags do., mixed with Oats, at 95c., and 2,000 bushels two-rowed, afloat, on private terms. OATS quiet and drooping; early in the morning a car load of State sold at 64c., but on 'Change they were freely offered at 63c., without buyers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 24c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 85c. RYE, 80c. OATS, 50c.@55c. HOGS held at $9 75@$10, gross. TOBACCO active; sales 59 hhds. at $9 for Lugs to $24 50 for Owen County Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 18¼c. WHISKY, $1.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—COTTON closed easier at 24c.@24¼c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 3,771 bales; exports, coastwise, 25 bales. PORK firmer; New, $34. BACON firmer at 17¼c.@20¼c. New HAMS, 24c. SUGAR in good demand and firm; Prime, 12c.@12¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 64c.@66c. WHISKY dull at $1 12½. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 122⅞. STERLING, 132⅞. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy at 93c. for No. 1.; 90⅛c. for No. 2. OATS irregular at 42½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 88c. for No. 2. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—COTTON easier; nominally 23¾c.; receipts, 923 bales; exports, 450 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN, 92½c.@95c. OATS, 59c.@60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18¾c.@19½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 21c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17¼c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter held $1 18; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12@$1 13. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 98c.; No. 1 Mixed held $1. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR unchanged; the *Japan* carries 6,650 bbls. to Hong Kong. Choice WHEAT firm at $1 50. LEGAL TENDERS, 82⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 40c. RESIN steady; No. 2, $1 75@$1 85. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR lower at $2. COTTON steady at 23¼c.@23¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—The COTTON market closed quiet; receipt, 3,206 bales; exports, 1,690 bales; sales, 200 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—The COTTON market closed easier; sales, 638 bales; receipts, 1,386 bales; Middling, 23⅛c.@23¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 2.—COTTON—The demand was confined to a few, and the market closed dull; sales, 700 bales; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,791 bales; exports, 262 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—COTTON closed active and firm; sales, 550 bales; Middling, 24⅛c.; receipts, 1,843 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,014 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2.—COTTON closed dull; receipts, 900 bales; exports coastwise, 1,522 bales; sales, 125 bales; Low Middling, 23⅛c.@23¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Superfine grades are very firm. WHEAT firm at $1 50@$1 55. LEGAL TENDERS, 82.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅛; Reading, 49⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅛. Gold, 122⅛.

[Advertisement.]

An honest rustic went into the shop of a Quaker to buy a hat, for which fifteen shillings was demanded. He offered twelve shillings. "As I live," said the Quaker, "I cannot afford to give it thee at that price." "As you live!" exclaimed the countryman; "then live more moderately, and be hanged to you." "Friend," said the Quaker, "thou shalt have the hat for nothing. I have sold hats for twenty years, and my trick was never found out till now."

KNOX, the Hatter, has a trick worth two of that. He makes a good article at a reasonable price, and then lets everybody know of the fact. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brussels	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 4	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Arizona	Dec. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Mexico	Dec. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, close at 5:30 A. M.

Mails for Aspinwall, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 2—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool.*—C. H. White, Ransom, J. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Daner, Mrs. Baldwin, Benjamin Fish, Chas. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. Busk, Thos. H. Bain, J. A. Ropes, Miss Buchanan.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 2—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg.*—F. J. Hotop, wife, 2 children and servant, G. Sessebirg, Caroline Reimers, Doris Klone, H. Loewenberg, Mrs. McGilvery and 2 children, R. Wagner, John Benkendorf, L. H. Hinck, Carl Richter, Auguste Bombard and 2 children, Franz Heisterberg, Geo. Meyer, Walther Conklin, Wm. Irelan, Jr., and wife, Ed. Burr, G. Havenstein, Dan. McGilvery, Edgar McGilvery, Carl Reuter Pastor and wife, Aug. Glocke, Isaac Gutmann, Elise Krohn and child, Fanny Rendsburg, Dora Rendsburg, L. Auerbach, Mrs. Mougeot and child, Lingi and Pietro Pedretti, Wm. Voth, Emil Nathan, Clara von Eltarlein, Chas. Bender and son, Ignatz Hoffmann, Liese Gottlieb, Therese Gutfreundt.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 8 [illegible] | [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, (N. G.,) [illegible], Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; [illegible], Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; [illegible], Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Aleppo, (Br.,) [illegible], Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; General Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston Fox & Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, Wm. R. Garrison; Saragossa, Couch, Norfolk, Va., &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; [illegible], Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks G. F. Focking, (N. G.,) Lenison, London, C. Tobias & Co.; Fury, Wilson, Gibraltar and a market, H. E. Sprague.

Brigs Alpha, (Br.,) Dodd, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Ellen Maria, [illegible], Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Der [illegible], (N. G.,) Ehrenreich, Bilboa, C. Tobias & Co.; Sygny, (Danish,) Bernbaum, St. Croix, F. Hanford & Co.; Alexander, (Br.,) Goodfellow, Santa Cruz, (Teneriffe,) W. W. De Forest & Co.

Schooners Tigris, (Br.,) Morris, Pernambuco, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Price, Nickerson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Nov. 18, via Havre 21st, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 287 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable wind and weather to Cape Race, and from thence strong westerly gales.

Steamship Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Nov. 16, Queenstown 17th, and Boston Dec. 1, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Sumter, Keene, Milk River, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to Benner, Brown & Pinkney. Had strong northerly and westerly winds during the passage.

Bark Highland Mary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Leith 43 ds., with 929 tons coal to Metropolitan Gaslight Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Was 30 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with strong W. and N. W. gales. Had fine weather during first part of passage.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (N. G.,) Kaetelhodt, Greenock 50 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gaslight Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had light winds and fine weather the whole passage.

Bark Smyrniote, Mackey, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Bacon & Russell. Will load for Gibraltar. Arrived on the 1st.

Bark Carib, Jayne, Rum Cay, (Bahamas,) 13 ds., with salt to Montell & Barton—vessel to P. Hanford.

Bark Superbo, (Aus.,) Gelletich, Queenstown 34 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Amykos, (Norw.,) Johnson, Britton Ferry 62 ds., with railroad iron to master. Had light winds with calms and much rain. Sept. 13, lat. 4 N., lon. 19 W., saw the wreck of a large vessel dismasted, and apparently a long time in that condition.

Bark Savannah, (of St. John, N. B.,) Knowlton, Cardiff 55 ds., with railroad iron to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has had westerly winds and calms; been 20 ds. west of Bermuda.

Brig Florence, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to J. Leaycraft—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Had strong N. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Nov. 16, lat. 24, lon. 82 48, passed an empty cask with "daha" marked on the head in large letters, and under the same a long word in small letters, partly illegible. Nov. 30, at 8 A. M., lat. 38 40, lon. 74 10, was signalized by bark Cerealia, (of Liverpool,) 91 ds. from London for Philadelphia, and 31 ds. on the Coast.

Brig Goodwin, Jones, Cadis 45 ds., with salt and wine to James Henry. Had light winds and calms up to Bermuda, from thence have been 16 ds. with strong northerly and westerly gales.

Brig Monarca del Mare, (Ital.,) Gargiolo, Leghorn 63 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 12. Had variable weather.

Brig Chilian, (of Lunenburg,) Strum, Arecelbo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to master. Left no vessels. Has had for the last 10 ds. strong northerly and westerly gales.

Brig L. W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Brig S. P. Smith, (of Bangor,) Dodge, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master. Has had northerly winds the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Horace Beals, for New-York.

Schr. Annie E. Rich, (of Boston,) French, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to Henry, De Cordova & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales on the passage; split mainsail, foresail and jib, and has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Sam Weller, (of Brixham,) Varwell, Zante 63 ds., and Gibraltar 42 ds., with currants to George F. Bulley. Had N. and N. W. winds for past 10 ds. Nov. 29, off Hatteras, spoke bark Savannah, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Cardiff for New-York, 82 ds. out, and short of provisions, of which we gave her a supply.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Stevens, Carthagena 16 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., and 4 passengers to Ribon & Munoz. Had strong northerly winds; was 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Palos, (of Eastport,) Shackford, 11 ds., with —— to John Boynton's Son & Co. Had strong northerly winds throughout the passage.

Schr. Annie E. Martin, Weeks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Smith, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. H. N. Miller, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Cole, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Myhan, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. James Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mathews, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shopshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Cogswell, Sweet, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Squires, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lymburner, Conklin, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie E, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nellie Carr, White, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Nellie Rowe, Taylor, Eastport, Philadelphia.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Metamora, Bates, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. Lizzie, Tabbetts, New-Haven.

Schr. Taima, Underwood, Bridgeport.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, Greenport.

Schr. Helen A. Bowen, (new,) Alexander, Newport.

Schr. Hero, Poole, Salem.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Ed. Wooten, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cinderilla, Varn, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. J. B. Bleecher, York, New-Haven.

Canal boat Magnolia, Garrett, Montreal 14 ds., with barley, &c., to C. H. Platt.

Canal boat W. R. Burton, Woodruff, Quebec 16 ds., with lumber to H. A. Crane.

BELOW—Brig Louisa, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., cloudy and snowing.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York; brig Madawaska, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer Marmora, Liverpool; schr. F. A. Bird, New-York.

Sld. steamer Saragossa, New-York; schrs. Fawn, Wilmington; H. G. Hand, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Manitou, from Matanzas; brig Harry, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Brig Alta Vela, Richmond, for Pernambuco.

In the Roads—Schr. Silver Star, from Malaga for New-York; brig Alex. Kirkland, for Porto Rico, West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 30—A. M.—Arr. steamtug Curlew, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs H. Means, from Bangor, to discharge at this port; Sea Foam and A. F. Larrabee, do., for Providence; Isabella Beurman, do., for Philadelphia; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Rockland, N. B., for New-York; Burmah, Bangor, for Providence; Crocus, do., for New-York; Peter and John, (Br.,) Picton, N. S., for Providence; Martha, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Isabella Jewett, Bangor, for New-York; Citizen, New-York, for Bear River, N. S.; Naiad, (Br.,) Cumberland, N. S., for New-Haven; schrs. J. B. Marshall and Sarah Wooster, Calais, for New-York; J. H. Burnett, do., for New-Haven; Alquissar, do., for New-Bedford; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; Ada, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Willie Harris, Addison, for do.; Decorra, Musquosh, N. B., for do.; Mary Edward, Boothbay, for do.; General Banks, Bangor, for do.; Idella Small, do., for Baltimore; Geo. W. Pettes and Ada F. Brooks, Provincetown, for Rappahannock River; Kit Carson and Geo. Peabody, do. for Tangier; Anna Currier, St. John, N. B., for orders; Unexpected, (Br.,) Gypsey, (Br.,) do. for Providence; Albert Jameson, Rockland, for Fall River; Sarah, do. for Flushing; Walter C. Hall, do. for New-York; Sarah Watson, Philadelphia, for Boston; F. St. Clair Edwards, Boston, for Philadelphia; Amelia, New-York, for Portland; Intrepid, Baltimore, for do.; Christopher Lozier, Portland, for Newark, N. J.; Jason, Elizabethport, for Boston; Howard A. Hunt, Philadelphia, for Salem; American Eagle, Ellsworth, for New-York; W. G. Bartlett, James L. Maloy, Philadelphia, for Boston; James S. Watson, do., for Lynn; Delaware and Catawamteak, Rockland, for New-York; J. W. Woodruff and Onward, Bangor, for do.; Harper, Ellsworth, for do.; Senator and F. Nickerson, Boston, for do.; D. B. Webb, Calais, for do.; Harriet, Jonesboro, for do.; Branhall, Portland, for do.; Magnet, Bath, for do.; Alaska, Machias, for do.; Walter Scott, (Br.,) E. L. Dowling, (Br.,) and Impudence, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Alligator, Boston, and F. Nelson, Calais, for do.; Edward King, do., for Norwich; M. E. Hart, Boston, for Savannah; Lucy M. Collins, do., for Greenport, L. I.; Susan, do., for Alexandria; Frank Atwood, do., for Tangier; Almira Wooley, Gloucester, for Philadelphia; R. L. Jay, Bangor, for do.; Fred. Warren, do., for Bridgeport; Bagaduce, Georgetown, S. C., 19 ds., for Castine; Justina, Rockland, for Newport.

Returned—Schrs. Blondel, Sinaloa, Alice Oakes and Charlie & Willie, sloop America; also returned, (before reported passed by,) schrs. Mary Langdon, Mary Elizabeth, and Planet. The schr. Paul Seavey sailed this A. M. and returned, and, while beating up the harbor, misstayed and went ashore on the west side of the harbor. She will probably come off at next high water.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Ariel, hence Oct. 14 for Hong Kong, touched at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for coal, and sailed Nov. 2, all well.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Jensen, from Dublin, which arrived 1st, and anchored in the Lower Bay, waiting orders, came up to the City yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

Schr. Saxon, Parrit, from Savannah, via Norfolk, for New-York, was run down off the Woodlands on the night of Nov. 30, about 10½ o'clock, by an unknown steamer, bound S., apparently a propeller; the weather being very foggy at the time, and blowing heavy, the schr. was laying by under a two-reefed foresail. The steamer kept on her course without paying any attention to us; we hailed her and told them we were in a sinking condition. The crew, after clinging to the wreck all night, was taken off by pilot boat Christian Bergh No. 16, on the morning of 1st inst., saving nothing but what they stood in, and barely escaping with their lives. The schr. filled in about 3 minutes after being struck, but being loaded with hard pine lumber, did not sink.

Spoken, &c.

W. A. Rogers—Brig, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) 57 ds., from Vigo for Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 19, lat. 26 20, lon. 66 50.

Three Sisters—Schr., from Ruatan Island for New-Orleans, with crew sick with fever, Nov. 25, off Key West.

Maria Emilie—N. G. bark, from London for New-York, Nov. 11, lat. 27, lon. 57.

Morning Light—Brig, from Demerara for New-Haven, Nov. 23, lat. 32 40, lon. 70 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Pensacola, Nov. 12, bark Casco, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Milk River, Jam., Nov. 13, brig S. V. Merrick, ldg. for New-York; also brig M. A. Benson, for do., with crew sick with Chagres fever.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Nov. 10, bark Gem, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Machias, for do., ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steamship Malta, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1 A. M. to-day.

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